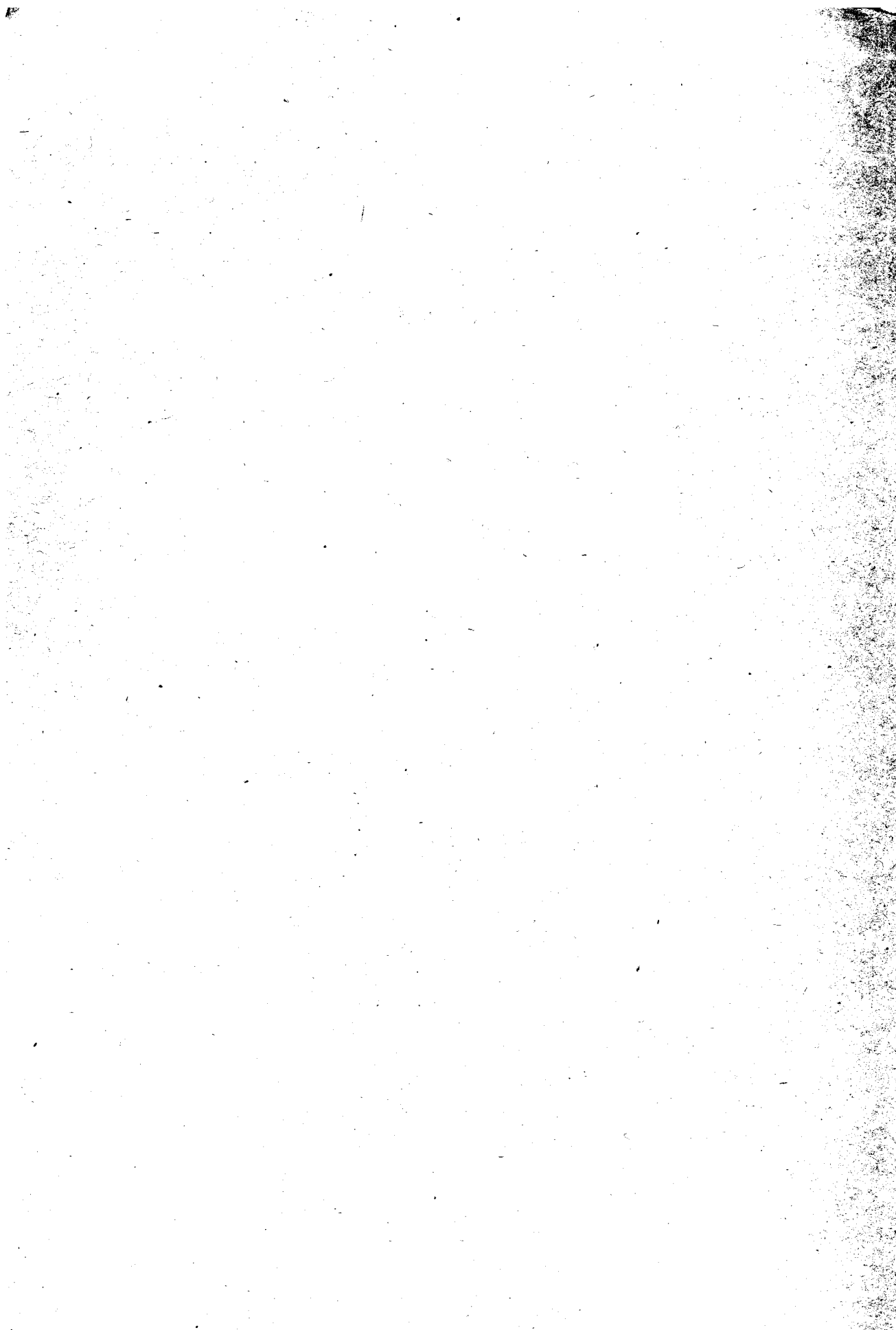


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O. S. A. Magazine

MARCH 1920

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STAFF OF O.S.A.



O. S. A. Magazine Staff

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Editorial



HE Fall of 1919 found us returning to the O. S. A. with mixed feelings of joy for the future and a great deal of sadness for the past. The Great War was not long in making its influence felt on the attendance at our Provincial Schools of Agriculture. Social, Literary and Athletic activities were necessarily curtailed by those who did attend during those trying times. Then the Flu epidemic of 1918 practically eliminated another school term and greatly reduced the ranks of our fellow students. This year then, seems to be a linking up of the pre-war days with the future.

We are certainly glad to welcome back to their course in Scientific Agriculture the men who have been serving overseas in the defence of the British Empire. The versatility of our boys is shown in the fact that the O. S. A. was represented in the Land, Air and Sea Forces, with great credit to all concerned. Some brave chaps paid the supreme sacrifice, and to them we owe our deepest respect.

Larger classes than ever are in attendance this term, and some of the later applicants had to be refused admittance on that account. Another noticeable feature is the increased number of men and women who are being attracted from the teaching and other professions to take up this

course leading to a degree in Agriculture. Mature students are beginning to realize as never before the splendid opportunity afforded us in Alberta of securing the best in Agricultural education. They also realize that Agriculture forms the basic industry in the development of this "Last Great West" of ours. More progress has been made in Alberta than in any other Province in the Dominion to give the Student an opportunity for further education in the Science of Agriculture.

Due to the increased interest, additions to the O. S. A. staff were soon found necessary. Mr. F. S. Grisdale, B.S.A. was transferred from the Vermilion School of Agriculture to succeed Mr. W. J. Elliott as principal of the O. S. A. early in the Spring of 1919. Mr. Bodman, B.S.A., from Saskatoon, took over the Science Department. Mr. Sinclair, B.S.A., from the Alberta University placed his interests and his enthusiasm in the Animal Husbandry Branch, and also acts as Farm Manager. Mr. Whitbred, B.S.A., of Alberta University, assists in the Agronomy and Science Departments. In the Domestic Science Department Miss Wade and Miss Lawson were added to the staff, and have proved themselves capable and popular assistants to Miss Storey.

The entire staff has thrown itself whole-heartedly into all Literary, Athletic and Social enterprises initiated by the various committees. At all times the Students have felt that there was a very hearty and definite "get together" spirit existing between Staff and Students. To this fact we can safely attribute not only a large share of our success, but also of our pleasant experiences at the O.S.A. this year.

The O.S.A. Magazine Staff desires to thank all who have so willingly assisted in making this such a successful year in so many respects by contributing, assorting and arranging the various items appearing in these pages.

Lastly, the best that the future can offer will be our earnest wish for every member of the Staff, every Student, and the O.S.A. itself.

J. W. McALLISTER,

Editor-in-Chief,
O. S. A. Magazine.



SPECIAL LECTURERS



DR. P. R. TALBOT
Veterinary



A. W. FOLEY
Poultry



WM. GRANT
Blacksmithing



H. S. PEARSON
Dairying



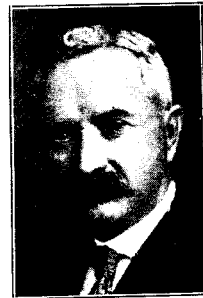
W. HAMILTON
Dairying



M. MORKIN
Nursing



W. F. STEVENS
Farm Butchering



DR. McPHERSON
Veterinary

STAFF RECEPTION

On Saturday evening, November 1st, the members of the Staff of the O. S. A., held the annual reception for the incoming Students. Festivities began at 8 o'clock. The assembly hall was appropriately decorated with Hallowe'en colors orange and black. An entertaining programme of games and contests occupied the fore part of the evening, giving everyone a chance to get acquainted with everyone else. On the completion of this programme refreshments were served, after which a very enjoyable dance was held until midnight. All enjoyed themselves immensely and felt that they were away to a good start for the term's work.

Foreword By HON. DUNCAN MARSHALL

I AM greatly pleased at the large attendance of girls at the Olds School of Agriculture this winter. Since the establishment of these schools we have been continually urging the fact upon our farmers, that the training made available in the schools for girls was just as important, or perhaps a trifle more so, than that for the boys. A good many parts of Alberta are now past, to some extent at least, the pioneer stage, and the real business of establishing permanent farm homes has been well begun, and there can be no doubt of the fact that the success or failure of agriculture in our province will depend to a very great extent upon the kind of houses we have on our farms, and the kind of farm homes that we have will depend to a very large extent if not entirely, upon the girls and women on the farms. I am quite sure that every girl, who attends the school, feels at the close of the term that she is better fitted, and better qualified, for her important part in the development of our agriculture as a result of the training she has received. The real value of education is to get a more intelligent view and a better scientific knowledge of our work in life, whatever that may be, and I feel quite sure that no education in Alberta will have a more lasting effect upon the citizenship of the province, than the training given to girls in the schools of agriculture; and the intelligent and industrious application of our girl students to their work during the past winter, augurs well for the farm homes of Alberta.



HON. DUNCAN MARSHALL

The question of live stock on the farm I have no doubt, has been a topic of discussion between the students and the teachers at all our Schools of Agriculture during this term, and I have no doubt its importance has been well impressed upon the minds of all those in attendance, but because I believe that the production of high class live stock on our land is today more vital to agricultural success than perhaps at any time in the past history of our country, I am going to venture a further word of advice to the boys who are students at our schools of agriculture this winter upon this matter. I want them to make some particular individual effort, during the present year, towards the improvement of their farm live stock. Farm conditions during the last few years, coupled with the excessive cost of feed as well as the high prices, especially for cattle have produced what is almost equivalent to a revolution in opinion with respect to the value of a better class of live stock.

Men who were content to keep scrub cattle when neither the cost of feed, nor the difference in the value between scrub cattle and reasonably good ones amounted to a very large amount, are no longer satisfied to feed non-descript animals, as they regard such a business as both unprofitable and unsatisfactory. Anyone who has visited the stock yards during the past two years and has seen that the difference between the value of good high grade three year old steers, and scrub ones of the same age amounted to anywhere from \$50 to \$100, did not require very much argument to convince him that it would pay him to improve his cattle; and this difference in the value of ordinary beef cattle has shown even a wider spread when it came to pure bred cattle.

Good live stock breeders today are prepared to pay what looks almost like fabulous prices for a really high class breeding bull and when we see these men a little later on, selling a few calves for a very much larger sum than they paid for the bull, we realize how profitable their investment was.

The determination to improve grade herds of cattle has created a largely increased demand for high-class bulls for this purpose, and this has stimulated the pure bred breeder to improve his herd in order to meet the demand. A very significant statement was made to me in Minnesota the other day by Mr. Leslie Smith, who for a quarter of a century has been intimately connected with high class cattle breeding. Mr. Smith said: "The demand in our state is rapidly disappearing for the 'common' pure bred bull. The bull for example," he said, "that we used to sell for \$100 cannot be sold today at any price, even the farmer with a grade herd is demanding something better", and he expressed the opinion that breeders of pure bred cattle would very shortly eliminate from their offering of bulls for sale, everything but really high class animals. I believe the production of high class, pure bred live stock will be very profitable for the next few years. In fact I am strongly of the opinion that the year 1920 will show even higher prices than any preceding year. Consequently I have no hesitation in urging every boy to make a start at the earliest opportunity in some line of pure bred live stock.

I would also urge our boys to do this for another reason. I believe the next ten years is going to see so much improvement in our methods of farming that by the end of that time the farm that is not producing high class, pure bred live stock of some kind, will be very far behind the times, and will be regarded as a very inefficient institution. What I have said about cattle, I believe to be true about sheep, hogs and draft horses. Every one of these lines of live stock I believe have practically an equal opportunity and the breeding of them will attain to a standard of excellence in Canada during the next few years that will surprise even the most optimistic of us. Nothing I believe would be more profitable to you than that you should immediately exercise your judgment of good live stock that you have acquired through the training in the schools of agriculture, upon the purchase of a few well bred animals. Your beginning may have to be a very modest one, and in that particular you will not be unlike a great many of the most successful breeders of live stock in our country, but along these lines you have an excellent opportunity of proving the value of your agricultural training and also testing your own ability to become good live stock farmers, and I am very confident that the great proportion of you will succeed in this business.

THE IMPORTANCE OF RURAL INTERESTS



A. E. MEYER

IN order that our country may be prosperous and strong, it is imperative that our rural classes should thrive. As these classes are, so is the country.

A vigorous country population is necessary in order to assure the greatest degree of physical health throughout the country's total body of citizens. It is quite as necessary to the finest average character and integrity of the whole people, and also for the richest development of good sense, sincerity, large views and patriotism. These qualities spring from Mother Earth. Of course we find them in cities, but usually because they are brought there. It is generally recognized that town life would soon grow pale and sickly as well in moral as in physical regard but for the continuous importation of blood and character from the country.

It is a matter of common knowledge that nearly all the men and women in the most commanding positions in society, business, literature and life were born and brought up in the country.

Over and above these considerations there is a special reason for conserving and strengthening rural interests. Europe was settled mainly under military motives, land going to great vassals of the king. All over Europe today the great landowner is a more significant person than the great townsman, manufacturer or banker. Socially, landowning in these countries counts more than wealth in other forms. It is easy to see that in European countries there is an immense influence other than that of wealth operating against that of mere wealth. On this side of the Atlantic we as yet possess no such counterpoise against the deadweight of the god of riches. We need to raise up such; and the best way to accomplish that result is to cultivate rural interests. We should build up and keep up a country population worthy and able to determine our national character.

How can such a rural population in this country be reared? How can the landed interests be put in a condition to be felt as a solid, strong factor in Canadian civilization; always to be reckoned with, opposing in every appropriate way the dominant rule of mammon and the sway of those decadent and effete elements always so active in great municipalities?

Good legislation is called for—directed not to the financial profit of the farming class, which would be class legislation and therefore wrong; but calculated in a large and far reaching manner to render stronger, happier, and more cheerful the people who live out upon the land and furnish the bone and sinew, also, in great part, the brain and the character of the Canadian people.

Laws such as these could not be condemned as class legislation. They would not have in view the good of the country for its own sake but

country prosperity for the sake of the entire country, the idea being that the character, morality, ability, and consequently the strength of the nation would greatly sink should the country population fall to the level of serfs and peasants.

The country people should be given good roads, good mail delivery, good telephone service and good schools. There should be more permanency in rural school teaching. Teachers who are satisfactory should be kept on for years in their fields of labor so that the community in which each one is laboring might be influenced by their mind, their sweetness of heart and in some cases, the hardness of their birch.

Farmers themselves can do much to strengthen and enrich country life by doing farm work in a more systematic manner than is now usual. Much farming is done by mere routine and tradition without any application of scientific principles. This methodless and unintelligent farming is responsible for much of the disposition shown by boys and girls to rush to the cities. Young people with intelligence wish to cultivate their minds and are determined to do this. The farming which they have known does not satisfy them in this direction. Farming might be so carried on that young people's mental faculties would be addressed by it far more than can be done by city occupations.

Our Provincial Schools of Agriculture are playing a large part in giving the young men and young women of the province a knowledge of the practical and scientific principles of agriculture and home economics. We are giving more young people, according to population, agricultural training than any other province in the Dominion. These schools are, and will continue to be, the greatest factor in stemming the tide of our farm boys and girls to the cities. Our courses have a tendency to cause them to see the farmer's, the stockman's and the homemaker's life work from a wider viewpoint. A great percentage of our graduates go back to the land with increased knowledge of and a greater interest in all things agricultural. They are filled with a laudable ambition to become good farmers, good stockmen and good homemakers. We hope, yes, we believe that many of them at last have caught the spirit and accept the truthfulness of Cicero's words:

"Of all occupations which can be made sources of gain, none is finer than agriculture, none more lucrative, none more charming, none more worthy of a free man."

A. E. MEYER,

Supt. Agricultural Schools and Farms.

THE SILO



UNTIL recently the majority of the farmers of this province experienced no difficulty in securing sufficient roughage for their live stock. In many cases public owned railroad or speculators' lands have supplied a considerable amount of the necessary feed. Now, however, owing to the increase in the number of farmers in many districts a considerable amount of such land is no longer available. As a result in many parts there is a serious shortage of roughage and a strong demand for information on the growing and handling of roughage crops to supply the much felt shortage.

In reviewing the methods of cropping which are in use in the districts in North America where similar conditions have prevailed and in districts where live stock have become numerous and land high in value, we note that without exception provision has been made for growing some kind of silage crop. Having a silo and growing silage crops will not make two blades of grain grow where only one grew before, but it will materially increase production and preserve what does grow in a palatable and succulent form for feeding.

It is claimed that the silo increases the producing capacity of the farm at least ten per cent., and will often increase its stock carrying capacity twenty-five per cent. Professor D. H. Otis, Wisconsin, reports in his analysis of the records of 531 farms in that state: "We found that for the year the net profit on 390 farms with silos was \$875 a farm, and on 141 farms without silos \$535 a farm. The difference in favor of the silo was \$340 a year.

A. E. Noad, Olds, erected a silo in the fall of 1919 and very kindly supplied a statement of its cost. The silo is 15 feet in diameter, 30 feet high, with a 5 foot cement base. The following is the statement:

5 loads gravel	\$ 5.00
25 bags cement at \$1.15 per bag	28.75
14 irons for adjusting base of staves to cement foundation	14.00
100 pcs. 2" x 6' x 30' tongued and grooved staves or 3,000 ft. lumber @ \$50.00 per M.	150.00
Wages	113.00
10 rods (iron) for hoops @ \$9.00	90.00
Irons for doors	16.15
Lumber for roof, feed shoot and feed room	80.00
Bolts for doors, etc.	10.00
Total	\$506.90

A silo of the above dimensions will hold 125 to 130 tons. It will store sufficient roughage for 40 cattle receiving 30 lbs. per diem for 190 days.

The above cost is only \$166.90 more than the one year's difference in favor of the silo in Wisconsin.

The silo provides a means of enabling us to use for roughage some very heavy yielding and coarse growing crops. In this class in Alberta we have the sunflower. This crop is well adapted to our climate and soil and gives a very heavy yield. During the past summer a 12 acre field at Strathmore yielded 35.6 tons per acre and the School plots at Olds 19.6 tons per acre. The feeding value of silage made from sunflowers is at least equal to that made of oat silage. However, oats alone or a mixture of

peas and oats are the well known and thoroughly tried out crops for this purpose.

The cost of producing the silage at the School of Agriculture at Olds in 1919 was as follows:

Cost of growing 1 acre of oats for green feed:		
Plowing -----	\$2.00	
Harrowing (3 strokes) -----	1.00	
Seeding -----	.75	
Packing -----	.75	
Cultural Work -----	\$4.50	\$4.50
Seed $3\frac{1}{2}$ bu. @ 90c -----		3.15
Land rent on valuation of \$75.00 per acre -----		6.00
Total cost of growing -----		\$13.65
On 14 acres 127.4 tons were produced or an average of		
9.10 tons per acre with a cost of $\frac{13.65}{9.10}$ or \$1.50 per T.		1.50
Cost of cutting crop and filling silo:		
Engine, $5\frac{1}{2}$ days @ \$15.00 per day -----	\$82.50	
Horses, 3 teams for 5 days @ \$2.00 per team		
per day -----	30.00	
Men, 5 men for 6 days @ \$3.25 per day each -----	97.50	
	<u>\$210.00</u>	
114 tons of oats were placed in the silo at a cost of		
\$210.00 or $\frac{210}{114}$ making a cost of \$1.84 per ton ----		\$1.84
Total cost of silage -----		<u>\$3.34</u>

In one ton of timothy hay there are 976 pounds of digestible nutrients, or nearly three times as much as there are in good oat silage. Oat silage being a succulent feed and more palatable is on the whole more easily digested. Therefore, it might be calculated that one ton of timothy hay is equivalent to approximately two and a half tons of good silage. Putting it in another way, when timothy hay is worth \$35.00 a ton good oat silage is worth \$14.00. Yet it will be observed that the silage at Olds station cost only \$3.34 per ton. Good oat silage can be made from oats that are allowed to reach the dough stage before being cut and put in the silo. Oats that are cut when heading or before showing any signs of ripening may give a larger yield per acre. This yield, however, will be made of altogether too large an amount of water, and in actual pounds of digestible dry matter, feeding value and palatableness will not compare with the silage from the same oats had they been allowed to reach the dough stage before they were cut and placed in the silo. Oats cut in 1919 at the School of Agriculture in the three stages mentioned possessed moisture in the following amounts: Heading, 83%; fully headed but green (milk stage) 75%; ripening or thick dough stage, 64%. The riper oats not only gave 19% more dry matter but also a much higher feeding value due to the greater amount of grain. At present it is impossible to say how much of the moisture is lost in the silo. Only one moisture determination has been made which shows that 4.13% of the moisture has escaped. It is possible that there will be a greater loss of moisture in the lower part of the silo.

F. S. GRISDALE, Principal, O.S.A.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING OF LIVE STOCK



IN a comparatively new Province like Alberta, where there are a very large number of farmers who are beginning in a small way with cattle, hogs and sheep, it is necessary that care should be exercised in marketing same. In many instances stock have been carefully and economically grown, and when the animals were ready for market a poor sale has lost the profits on months of labor and feed.

The Old Order

It is only recently that farmers in Western Canada have become sufficiently organized to sell much of their own produce. Formerly most of the live stock grown by the small farmer was marketed through local buyers or drovers who were not slow to see the advantage in picking up a few animals produced by each farmer, and by more or less grading or classifying same realize a neat profit on what the farmer has taken months to produce. This was perhaps a normal development under the prevailing conditions, and there is no question of a doubt but that the drovers and buyers provided a market for many farmers, who, because of lack of organization, would otherwise have found it difficult to have disposed of their live stock.

Organized Marketing

About fifteen years ago the farmers of the Prairie Provinces felt that they were not receiving a fair deal in the marketing of their grain, and this led to a campaign for organized marketing. Naturally the grain was the first commodity to receive attention, and so successful were the farmers along this line that other branches of farm produce were soon being placed on the ultimate market. Some six years ago the farmers of Alberta began the marketing of live stock. The first efforts were small, but the farmers have taken hold of this line just as they did with the grain and today a large number of the live stock of the three Prairie Provinces is being marketed in a co-operative way through the farmers' own company.

The Advantages of Co-Operation

We all know that the ordinary small farmer of Alberta keeps a more or less mixed bunch of cattle, with probably a few sheep and hogs. Such a farmer would not have a complete car of any one grade or class of stock to market at one time. Here is where co-operative marketing fits our conditions admirably—the farmers of a neighborhood may get together and make up a combined or co-operative load for market. That is, each farmer contributes for the car as many animals as he has ready. There may be anywhere from two to ten or fifteen owners in the car and furthermore it may contain anything from calves to prime steers. There may even be some hogs or sheep shut off by a partition and the balance of the car consisting of cattle.

Thus, the co-operative car may consist of one class of stock gathered from two or more farms or it may be a mixed car consisting of any or all grades of live stock that the farmers might wish to dispose of. The farmer with one animal has thus the same chance to sell on the central market as the man with many.

Each Farmer Paid for His Own

In co-operative loads of stock the animals are carefully hair-clipped for ownership at the shipping point, so that each farmer receives pay for the exact stock he has in the load. The Roman Numerals are usually used for marking, as they consist of straight lines and are easily made. Each farmer marks all of the cattle he may have in the car with the particular Roman Numeral assigned to him, and all share in the expenses in proportion to the weight of stock marketed.

Shipping Associations

So successful has the co-operative marketing of live stock become that many U.F.A. Locals and groups of farmers have organized "Shipping Associations". That is, they organize with officers to care for this particular work and usually one of their number is appointed as "Shipping Agent". It is his duty to receive the stock on "Shipping Day" and see that same is weighed locally and marked for ownership. He then bills out the car and sends a "Manifest" giving all particulars of the load with owner's name, weights, and marks, etc., to the farmers' office at the Stock Yards. He frequently accompanies the load to market, looking after the stock en route and assisting the central office in the identification of each owner's stock. Thus, the farmers today are not only growing the stock, but are marketing same through their own office on all of the principal Stock Yards in the three Prairie Provinces. In fact, they have established connections with St. Paul and Chicago so that stock may be marketed co-operatively there when conditions warrant.

Larger Stock Growers Also Marketing Co-Operatively

Not only is this co-operative system of marketing working out to the advantage of the small farmer, but farmers who market many cars of their own stock during the year are taking advantage of the system and are sending their stock direct to the central market through their own organization.

Some little idea of the extent to which this system is being developed may be gathered from the fact that during the twelve months prior to August 31st, 1919, the farmers of Alberta had marketed co-operatively at the Calgary and Edmonton Stock Yards 2,802 cars or approximately 100 train loads of 28 cars to the train. In other words they marketed through their own organization in twelve months considerably over \$5,000,000.00 worth of live stock.

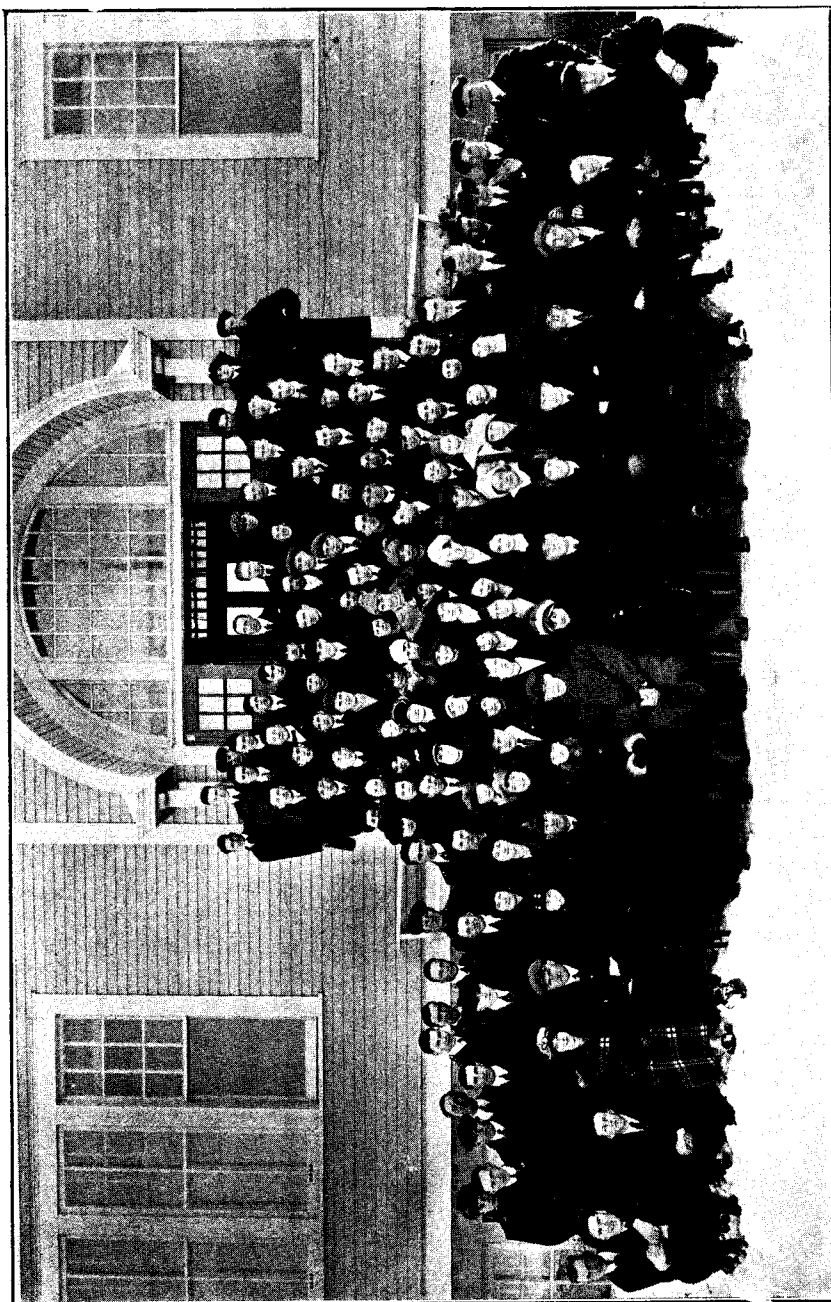
The farmers have done well so far, but the farmer as a factor in the development of Canadian agriculture has only begun. It will prove profitable indeed for every student at O. S. A. to study the co-operative marketing of live stock and all other phases of the farmers' movement in Western Canada.

A Word to the O. S. A. Students

The space you have allotted to us is already more than filled but we cannot close without thanking the O. S. A. Students for the opportunity to contribute to the O. S. A. Magazine. As many of you may know we had something to do with the original O. S. A. Magazine issued some years ago, and we wish to congratulate you on your present issue, and wish for it and you every success.

W. J. ELLIOTT,

SUPT. LIVE STOCK DEPT.
UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD., CALGARY.



SCHOOL GROUP ON FRONT STEPS.

WHY GO TO VARSITY?

IT has been suggested that I make this article chiefly a word of encouragement to the students of the Olds School of Agriculture to further their agricultural education by continuing their course at this or some similar institution. While still debating in my mind just what form this encouragement should take, I recalled the following paragraph from Grayson's "Adventures in Contentment":

"It comes to me as the wonder of wonders, these spring days, how surely everything, spiritual as well as material, proceeds out of the earth. I have times of sheer paganism when I could bow and touch my face to the warm bare soil. We are so often ashamed of the Earth—the soil of it, the sweat of it, the good common coarseness of it. To us in our fine raiment and soft manners, it seems indelicate. Instead of seeking that association with the earth which is the renewal of life, we devise ourselves distant palaces and seek strange pleasures. . . . Some strange potency abides within the soil of this earth! When two men stoop (there must be stooping) and touch it together, a magnetic current is set up between them, a flow of common understanding and confidence. . . . It is at once the rarest and the commonest thing I know."

I have at times asked myself the reason for this something, this intangible something, about the soil that seems to give man a larger, clearer view of life, a more perfect understanding of, and greater sympathy for, his fellow men. Is it the clear pure air that is breathed? Is it a life of production and construction of animate objects rather than of brick and stone? Is it the freedom from the deceptions, the shallowness, and the artificialities of urban life? Or is it that, since life originated in the Garden of Eden, in the very heart of Nature, to live in touch with the soil is our natural and intended sphere? And, though I have many times sought the answer to questions such as these, I am still wondering.

That the soil does exert a wonderful influence on human character is, I think, beyond doubt; but this influence is not always apparent because we have not been looking for it, and we usually get what we are looking for. We have been inclined to work the soil, not for the good we were getting out of it, nor for what we were putting into it (which is, in reality, the same thing), but rather for the money to be had. And in doing so, have we not lost, at least partially, the greatest crop the soil produces—happiness?

If this is true, if we are getting out of our farm nothing more than a living, and we desire to have that satisfaction and contentment in our work which comes only from unselfish labor, we have but two courses open to us; change our occupation, or change our view-point. The majority of us, realizing the possibilities, financial and otherwise in agriculture, do not wish to leave it; so, then, we must shift our view-point, or, at least, enlarge it. The best, easiest, and most practical way of doing this is by more education. Surely it was truly said that a university education is the acquiring of a view-point.

You have probably noticed that those directly interested in agricultural progression and education usually make a point of mentioning the countless numbers of prominent and leading statesmen and professional men who spent their youth in the country. Whenever this fact is mentioned, I feel like asking why so comparatively few of these leading men become so while they remained on the farm; and, since the country gives the solid foundation on which the city builds the superstructure, why should the country not finish her job of building and produce a complete edifice. The reason that this has not been done to any great extent is that the farmer has lived a life of isolation, and has not met the keener minds of his day, either by reading or by actual contact. His own mind may be of steel-like quality but it has never been sharpened by rubbing against harder thinkers than himself. This need not be the case any longer, for with the educational facilities it is our privilege to enjoy, we, as farmers, can come in contact with the keenest minds of history, have our own wits sharpened, and meet the leaders of the day on their own ground without feeling at a disadvantage.

One of the great advantages to the agricultural student in an institution such as this is, not only the broadening influence of work with men and women not directly

interested in agriculture, but the confidence in himself which the country boy gets when he finds that he is not at a disadvantage when working (or playing) beside the city boy. I do not mean that forced over-confidence one frequently sees, but a quiet substantial confidence in the ability to accomplish things as well as the city cousin. This in itself is a sufficient reward for the time and money spent on this course.

We are certainly living in an age of agricultural activity and advancement; that peculiar but powerful influence of the soil which I have mentioned is beginning to be felt. We have reached the point where we are brushing shoulders with the statesmen, the business men, the doctors and the lawyers, in business and political life, and just so long as we have a lower standard of education than these other professions, not as individuals but as farmers as a whole, so long will we be at a tremendous disadvantage, and so long will we fail to attain the maximum success.

I have purposely refrained from mentioning our work here at the University because it is a continuation of the work at the Schools of Agriculture, and I think there is no need to emphasize to you the value of your two years at the O. S. A. The high esteem with which the O. S. A. is held by its graduates here and the value they attach to the work at the School, is evidenced by the enthusiasm displayed whenever mention is made of the School. I feel that if you have received as much help from your two years at Olds as did we, a plea for the continuance of your studies here is unnecessary.

Probably the most frequent question asked us by hard-headed, practical farmers is, "What are you getting out of your course; what are you learning; what are you bringing home with you; and is it worth the expense?" I always answer that question this way. If we get nothing else than the stimulus of added and intensified interest in our work, which we do get, we will be amply repaid, even in dollars and cents, for the time and money spent. Most of the students will agree with me, I think, when I say that the actual farming lessons learned here, though of infinite value, are among the least important considerations of the whole course.

To those who find it impossible to get to the University we wish every success in your work on the farm; to those who will be attending Varsity this Fall we extend a hearty welcome and are looking forward to a closer friendship as classmates (and to the pleasure of initiating you); and to all we wish success at the Spring Exams. and in future endeavors. Attendance at the O. S. A. has established a bond of interest and friendship which we trust will not be broken by the passing years.

HAROLD R. THORNTON.

"THE FLU"

When you awake at four A.M. with whiskers on your tongue
And fancy Mr. Stevens and Meyer are sitting on each lung,
When you continually sneeze, excepting when you cough,
And at your throat you feel a clutch you cannot quite shake off,
When grinning germs hang round in squads, to watch their turn to swat you,
You might as well just stay in bed, because the Flu has got you.

You may have taken a shower bath before the lark arises,
You may have done quite everything that Doctor Mann advises,
You may have cut out picture-shows, ice-cream and Boston pie,
And walked a good half mile to school beneath the open sky.
But your hygiene was all in vain, all your preparedness failed you,
You might as well have had them all, because it only nailed you.

Cheer up, it only lasts a week, you really shouldn't mind it.
'Twill pass in time, and probably leave something worse behind it.
But in this curious old world that we are living in
Man's greatest need, outside of cash, is mental discipline.
So lie there while each hour the pain that racks your soul grows rougher,
And think about the O. S. A.—and suffer, suffer, suffer.

W. R. B.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION AND RURAL LIFE.

Since you do me the honor of asking a contribution to the columns of our well-loved O. S. A. Magazine, I feel that I must write of a subject very near to me, and one which I trust will have already made its appeal to the students of Agriculture

You have asked, perhaps, "Why return to the land? What opportunities await us there? Can we not find a better and easier living elsewhere?" Let us think for a moment, what are the conditions that make up rural life, what it lacks that so many young people on the farm consider it not sufficiently attractive to be chosen as a "life work?"

It seems to me that the life of the country is the natural one to live—the life for which we were intended. Just as the forms of Nature are more wonderful and beautiful than anything man has created, so is the life close to Nature, more beautiful and wholesome than the artificial life of the great centres where people crowd together, and obey the call of the factory. The city seeks to beautify itself with the things of Nature. It plants trees and flowers and tries to attain "a rural atmosphere." Do we stop to think that in the country all this lies around us—we are in constant touch with Nature in her many moods.

Each recurring season brings a fresh, new beauty. We breathe pure air, live wholesomely, appreciate rather the fundamental than the superficial things of life. Surely from the standpoint of environment, this is the ideal life. But if we grow to maturity feeling the burden of work so heavy that we have neither time nor inclination to devote to our own improvement, to enriching the community and the national life, then there is something fundamentally wrong.

Why do boys and girls cast longing eyes toward the city when they begin to think of making their way in the world? Because they have heard that life is easier there, that fortunes can be made, and that new and wonderful pleasures make it a veritable "land of dreams". In contrast with this, they have found life in the country unutterably dull, schools uninteresting, social life anything but ideal, and the daily round of farm and household work monotonous and productive of but little financial return. They see in it no adventure, no opportunity.

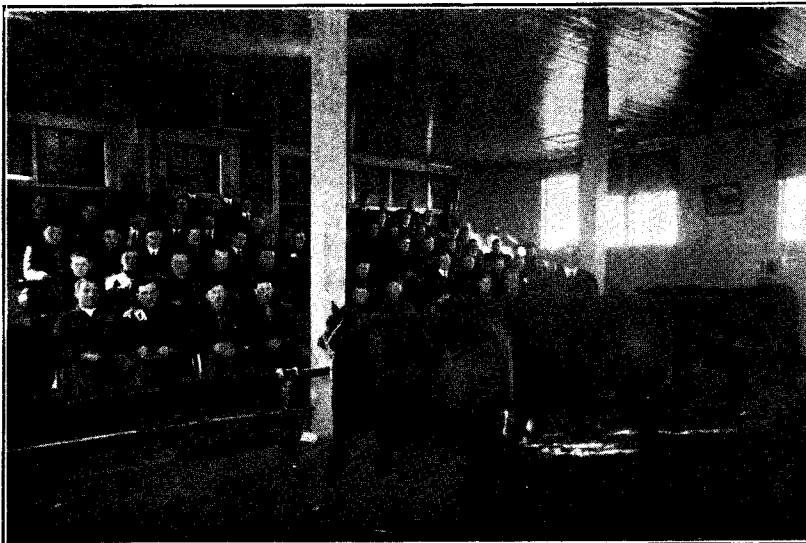
The city cries "Back to the land!" "More production!" But how much better that the boys and girls now growing up on Alberta farms, who are in a position to "make good," remain there, instead of changing places in the city with a "back-to-the-lander", who has not half the chance to make a success of farming? For years the country has seen the city claim its cleverest young men and women. This drift city-ward has been a distinct loss to rural life, and in order to check this unwarranted migration, life in the country must be made more satisfying.

We must endeavor to get a new mental attitude to country life, to have a realization of the dignity of our calling, and to believe that it is the best life to live, and along with this must come some very definite changes. For one thing the farmer must receive remuneration in proportion to his outlay of labor and capital. Farming must also be given its proper position on a par with the so-called "higher professions". Boys and girls must be led to feel that there is infinitely more in it than milking cows or washing dishes. Herbert Quick says in his book, "The Fairview Idea," "Now to me there's more real romance in farming than in anything else I know about. Handling a farm is a big thing, and it takes just as big a man to do it as to handle any business proposition."

Here is just where the Schools of Agriculture are helping to solve the problem. They are marking Agriculture as a profession—giving it its well-deserved dignity not only "in the eyes of the world," but in the eyes of the farmers themselves, opening up to the student its wonderful possibilities, of which I believe we have only touched the fringe. So also with Household Economics. The young men and women who graduate from the Schools of Agriculture go back to the farm, fitted to take a more real and intelligent interest in the many phases of farm and household work, and to contribute to the life of the community, and they are doing this. I hope the Schools of Agriculture



Seed Grain Judging



Class in Stock Judging in the Live Stock Pavilion

will continue to educate the boys and girls back to the farm, not away from it, as is the case, with the majority of our schools. It is the more noticeable in the rural school where one would expect that stress would be laid on the true values of life on the farm. What we need is what Herbert Quick calls "The Ruralized Rural School." We need to have Agriculture taught not only as Continuation work, which few enjoy, but right through the Public School.

I would like to say in this connection that, "The Rural School of the Future" is not going to be a bare building standing on a bare lot, where children stay perforce from nine till four, and learn much that is non-essential, and little that teaches of the science by which they live, or emphasizes the attractiveness of country life, but it will be a community centre where concerts, moving pictures, lectures and meetings of various kinds can be held in the evenings, as well as providing better facilities as a place of better instruction during the day—it will be the most attractive spot in the community. It will be a place where "all the talent of the neighborhood has a chance of expressing itself, and all the community problems are discussed and planned for."

We look for this to be accomplished only through the efforts of the farm people themselves. Here is a life-work for each of us—to help bring rural life into its own. And upon the students of the Schools of Agriculture rests the greater responsibility, because of their opportunities that have fitted them for service. It cannot be done, however, single-handed, in these 20th Century days, but only in co-operation with others, that is, through the organization. "All are needed by each one."

We recognize that "The old order must change, yielding place to men." Then taking as our objective the new and better rural life, let us direct earnest efforts toward its attainment.

ANNA M. ARCHIBALD,
Secretary U. F. W. A.

JAMES MILLIGAN—DIED FEBRUARY 15TH, 1920

We regret very deeply that a shadow must be cast over this number of the O. S. A. Magazine in reporting the death of a member of our Student Body in the person of James Milligan who passed away at the home of Mr. and Mrs. McKercher of Olds, on Sunday February 15th. Pneumonia following influenza was the cause of his untimely death.

Born in Sutherlandshire, Scotland, June 1st, 1903 he came to this country with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Milligan in 1910. From then until the time of his coming to the Olds School, he had lived at home with his parents at Innisfail, where his father manages the large Duke of Sutherland Farm, west of that town.

By his quiet unassuming manner, "Jimmie" made many close friends during his brief career at the O. S. A., and his death comes as a great blow to all. He took a keen interest in the various phases of the school life, and for a lad in his early 'teens he was unusually diligent. His death robs the Olds School of Agriculture of one of its best student prospects, and a home of a dearly beloved son and brother.



Gymnasium Class



Practical Class in Sewing

ALUMNI NOTES

On being asked to write a report of the Annual Reunion of the Alumni Association of the Olds School of Agriculture for publication in such a cosmopolitan paper as the O. S. A. Magazine I was rather at a loss as to what might be expected. I was rather dubious whether my article would be any more fitting than one written for the Calgary Eye Opener under the title of "Dominion Wide Prohibition". To be frank I felt that the Alumni Association was no "laughing matter", and that naturally a report of its activities must be more or less lacking in humor. However just as "a little nonsense now and then is relished by the wisest men" so may something serious be relished by the least sober of us.

The main events on the programme for the reunion were the Hockey Match with the "Aggies" from Alberta's Varsity, the Banquet in the Victoria Hotel, and the dance at the School in the evening. It will not be necessary to remark on the hockey game, since mention of it has been made elsewhere in this journal, but a few words about the banquet and dance would not be amiss.

The banquet hall at the Hotel presented a very festive appearance when the hundred guests were seated around the tables. They entered the room to the strains of "Johnny's in Town". In spite of the excellent music, the splendid dinner and the interesting after dinner speeches, the banquet was a very "dry" affair. Not dry in the same sense as an hour and a half lecture in Entomology or forty minutes of problems on Boyle's Law, but in the sense that there wasn't even water on hand for the drinking of toasts. The hotel proprietor's supply of glasses was exhausted before half the guests were supplied, with a result that imaginary toasts had to be indulged in. In spite of these drawbacks the Banquet was a very enjoyable part of the evening's programme.

The Dance at the School was a pleasant affair, providing even better opportunities for renewing old acquaintances than even the banquet. Many were the handshakes and greetings exchanged. Wasn't it fine to see Mr. Elliott leading the Grand March as of old. Among the real old timers were H. Higginbotham, Bob Gratz, Tom Sigurdson, Einar Stephanson, Henry Guenther, Angus McKinnon and Daisy Bjornson. It is now five years since these graduates left the O. S. A., many of them having since taken outstanding positions in the agricultural life of the Province.

In addition to these were members of each of the graduating classes with perhaps more from Class '16 than any other. Mention need only be made of the names of Fritz Falkner, Harold Thornton, Arnold Baker, Arthur Kemp, "Hec" McArthur and Harold Hopkins to show representation from that Class. The writer is not so familiar with the names of members of other classes, but undoubtedly many were included in the fifty or sixty ex-students attending the function.

Judging by the remarks of those who were present, the 1920 reunion was the most successful that has been held to date. The Alumni Association exists as an organization with many worthy objects, one of them being to arrange for the holding of reunions each year, and while the one this year was a decided success we look forward to holding another next year which we hope will be even a greater success.

R. D. SINCLAIR,

Pres. Olds Alumni Association.

Chris Olesen (As he comes into the Public Lunch and notices Black eating hot soup): What are you doing Jim, eating your dinner?

Black: No, I'm giving the Chinese music lessons.

* * *

Brown: Is your brother taller than you are, Miss Lohner?

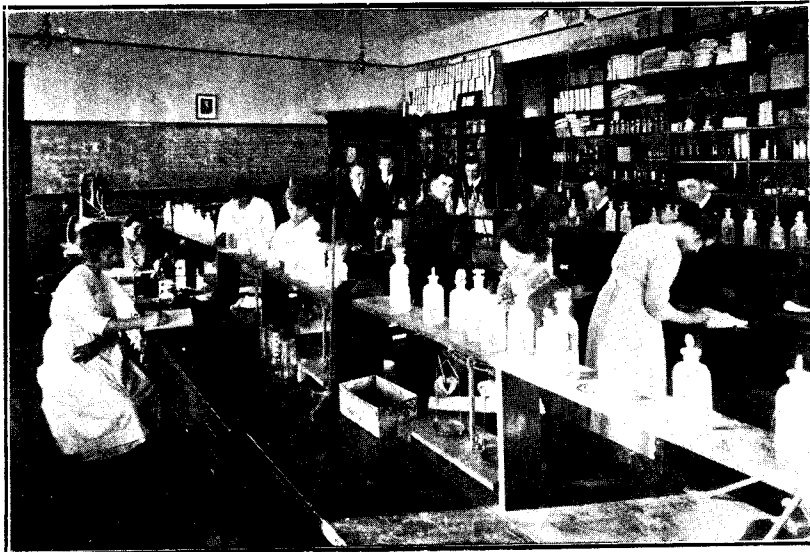
Miss Lohner: Oh yes, much taller.

Brown: How much?

Miss Lohner: Over six feet.



Farm Blacksmithing



Farm Chemistry at First Hand

OUR STUNT NIGHTS

Two of the most successful Social Evenings held this Winter were the "Stunt Nights" staged by the Committees in charge. Considerable care and preparation to insure originality and humor made the programme very enjoyable.

The first was held Friday November 29th. A number of returned men from the Second Year gave a very real representation of an Orderly Room Court in which a number of delinquents were charged with various imaginary offences. The First Year Men were of a surgical turn of mind and staged some marvelous operations. One poor lad who has developed a very melancholy manner and an air of great despondency was the subject of the investigation by the sagacious doctors. Their wisdom in the course was justified by what they extracted from the medial portion of his anatomy. A combination of ropes, hammers, tin cans and other articles, including even a big Ben with the alarm in full tilt proved to be the cause of the disorder. We are pleased to report that the patient made a very satisfactory recovery in spite of the efforts of his friends and the Doctor to save his life.

A tooth of incredible size was then extracted by Doc. Sawbones. If the space vacated by this tooth has been filled with O. S. A. knowledge, this student is promised a brilliant future in the farming world.

The First Year Girls gave a very vivid reproduction of a Dairying Class, exhibiting great enthusiasm and industry. Not to be outdone by the Freshettes the Second Year Girls gave us an insight into the realm of higher mathematics, and to show their versatility concluded with a selection by the "Comb Chorus".

A Tableau was then staged by the First Year Men to illustrate the Magnitude of appetite for which country boys are notorious. Six loaves of bread, twenty-five feet of sausages, and several gallons of steaming aqua pura were mere bagatelles in the paths of this gormandizer.

This highly entertaining programme concluded with a "dansant" which put a gloss on the already enjoyable evening.

H. L. N.

* * * *

STUNT NIGHT THE SECOND

This very interesting and amusing programme included boxing contests of various kinds, folk dancing and club swinging, and other athletic events. The orchestra relieved, between "spasms" with suitable selections.

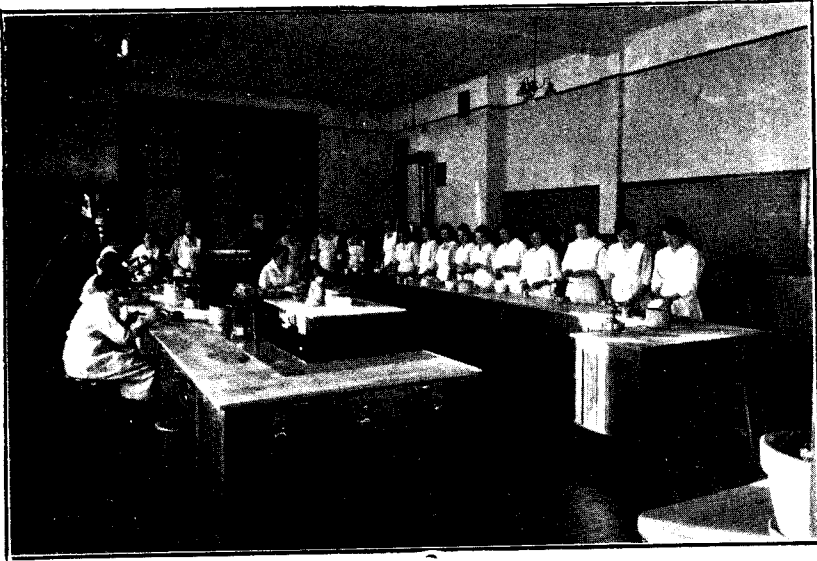
The first boxing match was between Garrison and Stannard, both of Edmonton. They weighed in at 145 and 120 pounds respectively, however Roy made up for his deficiency in avoirdupois by speed and science. Although he had the advantage in the first round Garry came into his own, and the bout ended as a draw.

The next bout was a vicious but amusing encounter between Parker and Knudson. Both fought with their feet in sacks and Parker's "skirts" persisted in coming down. It was a "howler" from start to finish, as first one then the other found himself stretched in some corner of the vast amphitheatre. S. W. Sheppard of "diamond ring" fame officiated as referee in both bouts and completely satisfied all with his decisions.

Cross, the strong man of the O. S. A. gave an exhibition of muscular ability by pulling three men at one time on a broom stick. Charlabois, the middle and therefore the unfortunate man, showed a remarkable suppleness of spine, and started off in the general direction of Calgary, tied in a half hitch, to the enjoyment of everyone but himself.

The folk dancing and club swinging by the girls Gym Classes were a credit to the physical instructor Miss Lawson, and proved a very interesting addition to the programme. Blind-folded human wheelbarrows, propelled, and guided to a very limited extent by most reckless youths were lined up for a race from one end of the Auditorium to the other. During this event Peacock almost lost what remains of his natural "beauty" by being guided under several chairs, a table, and Miss Lohner, by his irresponsible driver. Bellamy and Morris broke all established records and made the trip in less time than it takes to tell it, thereby winning the all-day suckers. Refreshments provided a very much appreciated diversion to this excellent programme before we dispersed for the night.

R. C. S.



Practical Cooking at the O. S. A.



O. S. A. Orchestra

A. Bardstrom, F. Sarjeant, R. M. Scott, A. Ruark, Geo. R. Holeton,
J. W. McAllister

OUR ORCHESTRA

Not the least of the benefits to be derived from a College Education is that obtained from the Social Activities in which we take part. There are many factors entering into the development of a successful social life such as we have enjoyed this season. Pre-eminent, perhaps, among these factors is our orchestra. To the ability and willingness of its members we owe the success of many of our social and literary evenings.

We are fortunate in having as members of the staff Messrs. Holeton and Scott, both musical enthusiasts, to whose efforts largely is due the organization of the orchestra. They have succeeded in enlisting the services of some very talented students, with the result that we are furnished with some real musical treats. No social event is complete without the presence of the following: Miss Sarjeant at the piano; Mr. Holeton showing his wonted energy by his performance on the clarinet and drum simultaneously; Messrs. Scott and Ruark, cornets; Miss Wardstrom, violin; and last but by no means least, Mr. McAllister the leader and directing spirit, who being a very versatile character, handles either the flute or the violin with equal facility.

Besides providing the incentive for the disciples of the terpsichorean art and items at the various Literary programmes, the main purpose of the Orchestra is to train students who will go out to their respective districts and carry on the good work of musical education.

D. A. McC.

PHILOSOPHY OF A FRIVOLOUS FRESHMAN

From class to class I wander
My note books on my arm
My life's great aim and purpose now
Is learning how to farm.

My studies are my hobby
My meals I oft neglect
Why worry how my stomach feels
When work comes out correct.

I shun life's shallow pleasures
It's difficult to see
Why things like girls and movie shows
Should ever interest me.

I think that "girl", spells danger
To boys both old and young
A smile, a kiss, and on her string
Another heart is strung.

But when in Beauty's presence
I fail to get a thrill
I'd likely fall and fall again
If cupid's darts could kill.

But thoughts of youth's sweet romance
Fail to attract me much
To me love's devious windings are
First, last and always Dutch.

I wonder what Doc. Talbot
Thinks when he sees a horse
Of spavins, splints, 'n everything
And then, vet fees of course.

And then Professor Holeton
I wonder if it's style
Or Nature that endows him with
His confidential smile.

I wonder what a Sophmore
Thinks when he's drifting by
Is that a Freshie over there
Or an obstreperous fly?

"And why do Freshmen hanker
To put us on the blink"?
But for one time that's too much for
One Sophmore to think.

I wonder why our teachers
Roam on the streets at night
To peer in every lighted place
A strange uncanny sight.

We feel their presence hourly,
We see them at the rink
Of what occurs when they see us
I do not care to think.

But of our lot and treatment
We've little cause to kick,
And when I hear some fellows grouch
I'll say they make me sick.

We all are would-be farmers
We're students for today
And while we're here we'll all unite
And boost the O. S. A.

—I. G

THE STUDENT VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT

During the last week of November 1919 Mr. Trivitt, Western Secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement, visited our School. He told us of the Movement, and of the great quadrennial Convention to be held in Des Moines, Iowa during the Christmas Holidays at which we had the opportunity of being represented. Miss Harding was the unanimous choice as our delegate.

She left on December 26th returning January 10th, and travelled with the Alberta Delegation, forty in all, representing the institutions of higher learning on the Province. On her return she gave us a very interesting report of the Convention, as follows.

Eight thousand Students including five hundred foreign students in Canada and the United States, and representing forty different countries and nationalities, attended. Prominent among the gathering were four hundred Canadians grouped by Provinces.

On the large platform above which hung a banner with the slogan of the Convention, "The Evangelization of the World in this Generation" were seated five hundred Secretaries of Church Mission Boards, Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. Secretaries, College Professors and returned Missionaries.

The business of the Student Volunteer Movement is not to send missionaries abroad, but to act as a recruiting agency for the churches. Volunteers are referred on to the Church Boards who place and maintain them on the foreign fields.

The Convention lasted from December 31st to January 4th. Two meetings were held each day in the Coliseum, with John R. Mott as Chairman. These meetings opened and closed with devotional exercises, and consisted of a good number of addresses. Conferences were held in the various churches in the afternoons. They were for discussions on such topics as Agricultural, Educational, Industrial, Medical, and Evangelical Missions. Each delegate attended the Conference in which he or she was the most interested. Some of these Conferences were among the best meetings held at the Convention.

The Canadian Delegate arrived at Des Moines one day before the Convention opened. On this day they held a Canadian Conference, at which matters pertaining to the Student Volunteer Movement in Canada were discussed. Another notable instance of the Convention was The British Empire Luncheon arranged by the Canadians. At this luncheon Students from India, Africa and New Zealand spoke, each being proud of being a member of the British Empire, and expressing the wish that Canadians and Britishers would help every part of the Empire to advance its civilization.

A big public building, the Auditorium, was used for a missionary exhibit, which was divided into sections according to countries and religions, each being very instructive.

One significant fact was observed at the Convention. Some of the old appeals, which five years ago would have made an impression, did not awaken much response. From the Student point of view, three things at least came to light. There was a desire for information about actual conditions and definite missionary results. There was felt a need for putting the missionary enterprise in such a light that the Student could realize the importance of foreign missions.

The second feature was that this generation does not believe that Preachers, Evangelists and Doctors are by any means the only need in the field. Many of the delegates wanted to know what an Engineer, and Agriculturalist, a Teacher, a Business Man, or even a Physical Instructor might do for God and Men in the foreign field.

The third feature of this movement today is its intense interests in home conditions. More than one Foreign Student said that he had come to "Christian America" only to find that it was Christian in spots, and that his experience had either given him more regard for his native religion or had tended to tear him away from all religions.

The addresses given might be divided into two classes, those by foreigners and those by Anglo-Saxons. Of the latter the most impressive was given by Sherwood Eddy. He followed four "foreigners", a Negro, a Mexican, a Hindu, and a Chinaman. Each of these Students pointed out defects in our Western Christianity. That gave

Mr. Eddy his background for a wonderful outburst in which he urged greater co-operation at home with the missionaries abroad, and appealed for our support in the world Peace Movement. One of the most touching and impressive addresses of the Convention was given by Bishop MacDowell of Washington who reached the hearts of his hearers in a simple appeal for decision and consecration.

None of the speakers were more impressive than the foreigners. They left behind them some wonderful impressions. Instinctively they showed a pride in their own country and race. They were not prepared to swallow wholesale the customs and creeds of Anglo-Saxon Christianity but intended to maintain some of the good qualities which they knew they possessed. These speakers left the impression however, that all could rally round one personality, Jesus Christ.

The great value of the Convention was in its fellowship. It was a fellowship that was International as well as National. It was a fellowship in a common cause, that of a living Christ. That was the impression that sent every Student home with a determination to be not only a student of world religions and foreign relations but a Crusader of Christ.

As an outcome of this Convention our delegate, with the co-operation of the Student and Mr. Pauling our District Y.M.C.A. Secretary, organized a Sunday afternoon Study Group. The book under discussion is "The Social Principles of Jesus" and has proved very interesting. Music is furnished by our Orchestra, and the afternoons are very enjoyably spent.

In connection with this movement, Mr. Robertson, a missionary-teacher from China visited us and pointed out the wonderful opportunities for a teacher in that country. Mr. Trivitt also visited us again, giving a talk on the "Impressions of the Convention", especially emphasizing the great work which can be done by an Agricultural Missionary. He hopes to return to organize for further work during next term. Let us all get together and make our Study Group count in the life of the College next term as it has done in this one.

D. H.

POPULAR LIES.

I think Chemistry is so interesting, don't you?
 I shall never love another.
 I'm sure I made 80% on that test.
 I studied for two hours last night.
 I have your papers marked, but I forgot to bring them to class.
 My hands are awfully cold.
 I haven't been to a show for ages.
 Aren't the practice dances delightful?
 I'll pay you back next week.
 You're the first girl I ever kissed.
 I think lantern slides are so educational.
 The O. S. A. is not nearly as bad as I had expected.

Mrs. McKinnon: Mr. Bellamy, what happened to your moustache?
 Cross: Oh, he tried to kiss one of the Domestic Science Girls while she was chewing gum.

* * * *

Tommy: Do you fellows take any exercise after your shower?
 Garry: Oh, I generally manage to step on the soap.

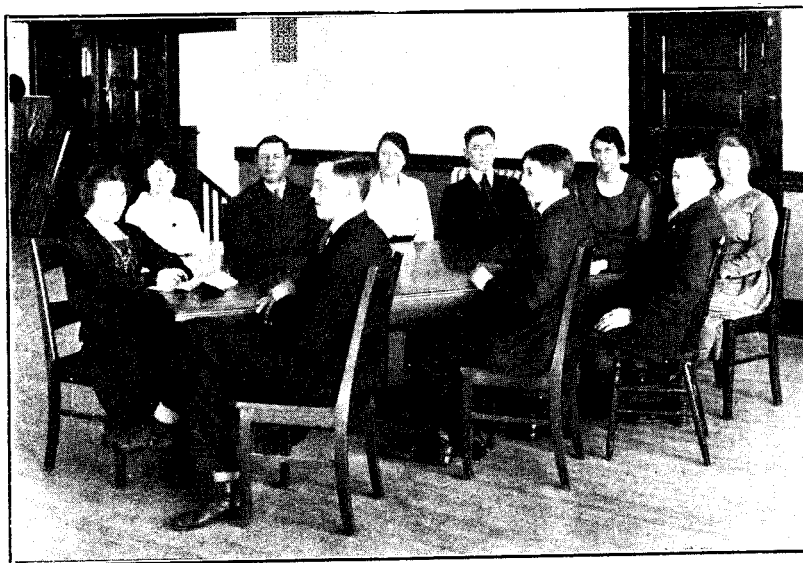
* * * *

Featherstonhaugh: Heavens, I got zero on my Dairy Test.
 Royal Murdoch: That's nothing.



1919 Social Committee

I. Bakke, F. Sarjeant, Geo. R. Holeton, A. Cairns, J. Lawson, Marion E. Storey,
R. C. Stannard, J. Edgar, A. H. Ward



1920 Social Committee

G. Pokotilo, Miss Wade, Geo. R. Holeton, C. Murdoch, Marian E. Storey, N. Kinzer,
A. Ruark, H. Lohner, L. Foster, J. McFarquhar

ALBERTA WINTER FAIR

The Second Year Boys of the O. S. A. visited Calgary en masse on Thursday December 11th, to attend the Winter Stock Show.

Turning out of our cozy beds at 3.30 a.m., and hiking to the depot in 25 below zero weather was our first experience. The prairie city received us in her all embracing arms at 7.30, and after a cafe breakfast and a short sight-seeing tour, we made for the Exhibition Grounds at 10.00 o'clock.

Our day was devoted principally to watching the judging of the Alberta Boys' and Girls' Baby Beef and Mutton Classes. There were twenty-five classes of Baby Beef. This speaks well for the interest taken in Live Stock production by the rising generation in Sunny Alberta.

As Mr. Sinclair, our instructor in Animal Husbandry, accompanied us we had some very instructive work during the judging of the various classes. Thanks to the efforts of Mr. Craig the Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Mr. Sinclair, we were allowed to enter the Show Ring after the judge had awarded the prizes in each class, and examine the animals thoroughly.

Spirited arguments, and, it is rumored small bets, were the order of the day. As high as 35 cents was lost by one man alone on the Stock Exchange that day.

The morning and afternoon sessions were spent either in the judging ring or in becoming familiar with the different breeds of sheep in an adjoining building. In all of this very interesting work the Students from Claresholm combined with us in taking advantage of this splendid opportunity to study Baby Beef and Mutton Types at first hand.

The evening was devoted to various activities. Some of the more intensely Agricultural Students attended the sale of Clydesdale horses at the Exhibition Grounds. Others made the best of the short stay in the city by favoring the theatres with their presence, while a few chose to relieve their teeth of superfluous protein in the lounge room of the Palliser, meanwhile enjoying the music in true multi-millionaire style. There was nothing in the attitude of "Glen" or "Shoppie" as they reposed there, to indicate that they had just supped at the Chink's around the corner on Centre Street. Nevertheless their apparent indifference to all monetary considerations created quite a pleasant sensation in Palliserical circles.

After a strenuous day we boarded the 11.55 for Olds, a tired but happy lot, all feeling that the day had proved of special help to us in our Animal Husbandry work. Our only regret was that such experiences do not come oftener than once a year.

W. R. B.

Ward to Huskins, as the latter comes in late at night: Where have you been till this hour of the night?

Huskins: Oh, just out on a little scouting trip in "No Man's Land".

Ward: What do you mean by "No Man's Land"?

Huskins: Why, the Girls' Dormitory.

* * * *

Cross: Say Bellamy, can I borrow your mug to shave with?

Bellamy: No, shave your own mug.



1919 Literary Committee

D. A. McCannel, M. Hughes, A. Short, M. Ray, S. Marryat, C. L. Huskins,
M. Sylvester, Miss Wade, G. B. Bodman, G. Malloch.



1920 Literary Committee

T. Hyde, A. Clark, J. W. Howe, E. Nelson, Miss Wade, A. Thibaut, M. Simpson,
G. B. Bodman, A. McKenzie, M. Mann, W. R. Brown, H. L. Nix.

LITERARIAE

The Literary work of our school has received its share of attention from the O. S. A. students during the term of 1919-20. Shortly after the commencement of the term a General Assembly of the student body was held and committees were elected to carry on the work of the various activities of the students. Among others, a Literary Executive was formed, with a very able leader, Mr. Huskins. After Christmas this Executive was dissolved, having performed their duty in a most praiseworthy manner. However, our literary geniuses were not exhausted, as was proven by the new committee who were worthy followers of their predecessors. How could it be anything but a grand success with such a witty member as our "Red" Howe, and an Editor so naturally endowed for his position as J. "Tommy" Hyde.

Both committees certainly deserve credit for selecting appropriate topics by way of entertainment. In general the program included debates, speeches, illustrated lectures, musical numbers and things in the "lighter vein".

As the pursuit of knowledge becomes rather tedious to the flesh, we turned gratefully to Friday afternoons for recreation and entertainment. The fret and fever of the intellectual struggle was forgotten, and with interest we all assembled to enjoy the music, songs, recitations, crossing of rapiers—and the "Chinook".

Perhaps our Lit. showed their highest ability in editing a most breezy Chinook. By the time the reader had reached the joke column certain guilty individuals began to wonder if perchance the reporter had missed them. But alas! our scandal hunters attended strictly to duty and many were the dark secrets exposed to the public eye. Let us tender our sympathy to one "Garry," who certainly received more than his share of attention. However, being good-natured, he accepted it all without a murmur. We did not realize what inspired poets were among us until some of their efforts claimed recognition of their ability. Among these were "Any Freshman" by the aforementioned Garry, and "The Flu" by Mr. Brown. Since such creative ability was here displayed by our devotees of the Muse "yet so young" who may say to what heights of fame they shall attain in future years? We must not neglect to mention the splendidly instructive and entertaining discourses on topics many and varied provided by our budding orators.

In order to give every one an opportunity to develop into a speaker, debates formed a prominent part of the program. Subjects of present day interest were chosen, and the exchange of arguments was always lively. We assure you one could not wish for a more pleasing sight than, for instance, to watch Mr. Sheppard as he warms to his subject and raises his voice on high, or Mr. Cairns, who shows a tendency to become a second Demosthenes, as he rolls through his oration without even a note, or Mr. McCannel whose calmly reasoned arguments fell upon the minds of all hearers with a most convincing force.

In conclusion, we may say that our Literary Society this term has been remarkable, not only from its entertaining side, but also for the parliamentary training which it has given us. There is no possible doubt that somewhere among the youths and maidens of our College, there are, concealed as yet, great orators, poets, novelists, and members of Parliament. The future is before us—we shall see.

G. P.



1919 Athletic Committee

L. Jones, D. Harding, G. L. Davies, J. W. McAllister, W. M. Martin, H. Lohner,
Olive Lawson, J. McFarquhar, R. M. Scott



1920 Athletic Committee

G. Graf, W. Whiteside, M. Hughes, A. Short, R. Stephanson, S. Sheppard,
F. Morris, R. Murdock, Miss Lawson, R. M. Scott, H. C. Bellamy

ATHLETICS

HOCKEY NOTES

Since ours is a Winter School, we are forced to depend largely for competitive games on hockey. Unfortunately a shortage of water made it impossible to get our rink going this winter until after Christmas. In spite of this a Senior Team was formed and several practices were held on the Olds rink by them as well as by the second teams. The hockey organization was completed immediately after the holidays. Not only was it desired to furnish a senior team to defend the reputation of the O. S. A., but also to provide competition within the School. Two teams were selected from each Division of the Freshman Class, and the second year furnished two teams, the Bolsheviks and the All-Reds, from which all members of the senior team were ostracized. This was done to even up the strength of the contending forces. The first inter-class game was staged between "A" and "B" Divisions. This game was fairly evenly contested, and resulted in a 1-1 tie. A chinook forestalled the play-off, much to the disappointment of the opposing teams.

The All-Reds and Bolsheviks provided an interesting, though hardly scientific mixup. The Bolshies succeeded in purloining the bacon to the tune of 5-2. The same afternoon as the triumph of Bolshevism, a team selected from former students of Edmonton Schools supported their challenge to the rest of the College in an "Edmonton" vs. "The World" game. The score after a hard struggle stood 3-1 in favor of the "Eskimo Understudies".

This seemed to inflate the ambitions of the Second Year Boys, and they challenged and defeated the whole Freshman Class in a whitewash game 3-0.

This was rather a strenuous tangle and several bruised shins were carried away as souvenirs. The Senior Team experienced rather bad luck. They played their first game with the Varsity Aggies from Edmonton. Our boys had had about two practices, and had just returned from two weeks Christmas celebration. Turkey and mince-pie may be excellent fat producers, but their protein content seems to be rather low. As the strength of the O. S. A. boys was soon badly spent as is evidenced by the final score 9-1.

The Senior line-up was: McAllister (Manager), Goal; Kelly, Point; C. Murdoch, Cover; R. Murdoch, Rover; Davies (Capt.) Center; Stannard, Left Wing; Garrison, Right Wing.

All our hockey fans would like to acknowledge their indebtedness to our "Bob" Scott who was ever on hand at practices, and acted as referee, and even substituted in time of need, and was a hockey booster from the word "go".

Further arrangements were made for the formation and training of a Girls' Hockey Team. The prospective farmers' wives took hold of this idea enthusiastically, and under the direction of Roy Stannard made very commendable progress. The material, with one or two exceptions, however, was rather verdant and inexperienced, so that up to the time of going to press the girls do not feel sufficiently confident to accept the challenge of the speedier aggregation formed among the twin girls. The Fanettes septette were: Miss Hughes, Goal; Miss Short, Point; Miss Fleshman, Cover; Miss Lohner, Rover; Miss Harding, Center; Miss Pokitilo, Left Wing; Miss Sylvester, Right Wing.

I. G.



O. S. A. Girls' Hockey Team

R. C. Stannard (Coach), C. Lohner, D. Harding, P. Fleshman, M. Hughes,
M. Sylvester, A. Short, G. Pokotilo.



O. S. A. Hockey Team

C. Murdoch, J. W. McAllister (Mgr.), W. Kelly, R. Murdock, I. Garrison,
G. L. Davies (Capt.), R. C. Stannard, G. Graf (Rink Manager), R. M. Scott (Coach)

THE O.S.A. vs. THE VARSITY AGGIES

On the afternoon of January 5th as a preparation for the Alumni Banquet in the evening, the Varsity Aggies and the O. S. A. hockey teams met in a friendly game on the town rink. Several scores of fans assembled to see the match, which was interesting throughout, especially as all but one of the Varsity players were graduates of our School. The first twenty minutes of play was very even, but after this period the issue was never in doubt though the final score of 8—1 does not indicate the evenness of the game. All the men on both teams are, or will be, stars. The teams were composed of the following players:

O. S. A.	Position	Aggies
McAllister	Goal	Thornton
C. Murdoch	Defence	McDonald
Kelly	Defence	McColl
Davies	Center	Jacobson
Garrison	Right	Doughty
R. Murdoch	Left	Wilson

* * * *

CROSSFIELD vs. THE O. S. A.

Saturday Feb. 28, 1920 was the time; the town rink the place, and the attraction was the royal and ancient game of hockey. Crossfield's Intermediates faced our O. S. A. stick-handlers on the stickiest ice of the season. The atmosphere was also the "stickiest" ever witnessed by the mob of fans present to view the struggle. This was especially true when "Nosey" Conrod of the Crossfield line-up got into action. Those elongated pedal extremities of his and that proboscis of similar dimensions seemed to be out together for the day, with the sole purpose of connecting with every hole in that greasy surface or in the old board fence.

Play under such conditions was heart-rending, and half the audience wept copiously for the Knights of the War Club, who tried time and again to score and failed. However, four tallies were registered by the local artists, and Crossfield was forced to return to the southern metropolis with a blank score. The score does not truly indicate the standard of play, as the game was well contested throughout. Mr. Bliss of Crossfield refereed the game with satisfaction to all.

The players lined up as follows:

Crossfield	Position	O. S. A.
MacDonald	Goal	Fetherstonhaugh
Layton	Defence	Murdoch
Conrod	Defence	Stannard
Cline	Rover	Murdoch
Reid	Center	Davies
Reid	Right	Garrison
Smart	Left	Richardson

* * * *

Jones: Why, Shoppy, what is that bump on the back of your head?
Shopland: Oh, that's where an idea struck me.



Our Returned Veterans

Back Row: A. Thibaut (Croix de Guerre), W. R. Brown, W. Whiteside, S. Sheppard, E. W. Robinson, C. Murdoch.

Front Row: L. H. Foster, J. Garrison, W. M. Martin, B. W. Banks, C. L. Huskins.



Y. M. C. A. Committee

Back Row: C. L. Huskins, F. Sarjeant, Mr. Holeyton, J. W. McAllister, A. Short, H. C. Bellamy.

Front Row: J. Garrison, G. Pokotilo, J. W. Howe, D. Harding, W. R. Brown, M. Hughes.

HOCKEY GAME—EDMONTON vs. THE WORLD

On Saturday, January 31st, to show our appreciation of the long expected chinook, we turned out en masse to view one of the most spectacular games of hockey ever witnessed on our local arena.

The excitement was provided by a picked septette of speed artists selected from our number, and claiming as their home town Edmonton, "the Olds of the North". These warriors faced an aggregation from the rest of the world at large; unfortunately many of them are still at large. Mr. Seett officiated as knight of the whistle in his usual genial and highly satisfactory manner.

The first damage was credited to George Davies, the lightning Rambler from the Northern metropolis, who, unassisted, succeeded in registering the first concussion in two minutes. Not satisfied with this, he co-operated with his speedy twin Roy Stannard for a repeater with the result that the first period ended with the books standing 2 to 0 in favor of the army of the North.

The second period was rather less eventful. The only goal of this spasm was shot by Royal Murdock, one of the redoubtables hailing from Lacombe, where we understand hockey is part of the kindergarten course. This tally was an incredible mystery, being shot from several hundred yards to the leeward of the net, but it had all the ear-marks of the genuine article. The feature of this period was the stellar work of McAllister in the nets for the Northerners. His agility, combined with his formidable appearance behind the pads saved the day time and again. Cross on the other hand, for the Internationals, seemed unable to maintain the necessary co-operation between his trusty club and his voice, with the lamentable results chronicled above. However, not in the least disheartened by his ill fortune, Sibyl might be heard rousing his henchmen to redoubled efforts on the enemy's stronghold.

The next period being the third and last, the strife waxed fast and furious. Fetherstonhaugh succeeded in adding one to the lead of the Edmontonians during this stanza. In attempting a fast getaway, George Davies had the misfortune to intercept a war club in the hands of Charlie Murdock. The fact that the said club was in a state of highly accelerated motion at the time left George with a souvenir of the game in the shape of a brightly colored optic. However the medical assistance of Mr. Bodman was requisitioned, and the glimmer was saved.

No serious casualties were reported during the affray, although the decidedly slippery condition of the ice, the treacherous disposition evidenced by several pairs of skates, and a combination of steering-gear and balance-wheel trouble on the part of several of the warriors rendered a catastrophe imminent on numerous occasions.

At the cessation of hostilities, three cheers for the world terminated an excellent game, but one that is only representative of many provided by our local athletes, under the direction of our Athletic Committee, backed by every one of us.

D. A. McC.

SOPHOMORE CLASS 1920, O.S.A.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES



MARY HUGHES: "Her honest, cheerful, modest face
Wins her friends in every place."

Miss Hughes comes from Didsbury. She is a splendid example of the good things that are done up in small parcels. She carried off the First Prize in the Burns' Competition in 1917-18, and took an active interest in the Literary Committee during the fall term 1919. Her hobby is "balancing rations," her ambition is to learn anything which might ever come in useful. Her fortune lies in her cheerful disposition.

ALFRED H. WARD: Hails from Clairmont on the Arctic Circle, where he is engaged in farming, in which he has met with great success. He took his first year here in 1916-17 and won first prize in his class for practical efficiency. He is an excellent student especially in the realms of Biology. He is rumored to be the victim of some mysterious attraction in Calgary, where his footsteps turn frequently. His weakness is the ladies, with whom he is very popular. His hobby, improving his strain of fur-bearing oats.

DONALD J. McKINNON: Don is the youngest of the Sophomores, and is known as one of the famous "Macs." He hails from Dalemead, Alta., where his parents live. He is one of our good students and good sports and is a favorite with everyone. His specialties are, Clyde horses, dances, and rugby. His motto is, "Never do tomorrow what you can put off until the day after tomorrow."

HERBERT SHOPLAND: "Shop" came to Alberta from B.C. where he was engaged in dairy farming. He homesteaded near Rochester and took his first year at Vermilion in 1914-15. He believes in working—when there is nothing else to do. Herb may be found almost any time of the day or night either in the Chemistry Lab. or the Olds Kandy Kitchen. His favorite Melody is, "How ya going to keep 'em down on the Farm".

ANNIE G. SHORT: Know her and you'll find that "a friend in need is a friend indeed". Her home is at Edmonton. She secured the Second Prize in the 1917-18 Burns' Competition. She is a martyr to the gentle art of batching, and intends eventually to marry a bachelor. Her hobby; figuring out which takes the most flour, a doughnut with a large hole or one with a small hole. Annie believes that what is worth doing is worth doing well.

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Mr. Foley: The Second Year would like to have their lecture in Room Two.

Mr. Whitbread: I have weeds in there this period.

Mr. Foley: What's that?

Mr. Whitbread: Oh, "B" Division is in there.

Sophomore Class, 1920—Continued

J. WILFRED McALLISTER: A true Canadian, born in Ontario, but has been in the west 21 years. Is large of stature and of heart, a universal favorite. President of the 1919 Athletic Committee, Editor of this Journal, leader of the Orchestra, and goal keeper of our Senior Hockey Team. Although a former High School Teacher, and a benedict to boot, he enters into all our fun with youthful ardor. His capacity for work and play is enormous. He is taking the two years course in one, and despite this fact, and his numerous other activities, he manages to keep well ahead in his class work.

H. C. BELLAMY: "Bell" Vice-President and active member of our Athletic Committee, and an ardent sportsman. Always happy, full of fun, a good student, a true friend. As a freshman he was at the top of his class, but as a Soph. he is hopeless. He is a great plodder but will never make a name as a Chemist. His greatest ambition is to make a fortune. He cannot be called shy, but the Ladies do not seem to exert a magnetic influence over him. Weakness, the punching bag. His greatest claim to notoriety, his moustache.

MARGARET SIMPSON: Always the same. She is a true Canadian, having come from Manitoba with her parents, and settled near Innisfail some years ago. She is a member of our Literary Committee, and is attentive alike to all her duties and her studies. Her most interesting subjects are reported to be Chemistry and Dairying. Her ambition is to do "all things well".

WILLIAM REDMAN BROWN: "Brownie" is a veteran of the great war, a good student and a popular fellow, the very active and able leader of our Literary Society, and Secretary of our "Y". When not engaged in study he delights in making others uncomfortable. Ambitious to be at the top of the class, and almost successful. No, we cannot accuse Brownie of being interested in any of the O. S. A. girls. Favorite study, Botany. Pet aversion, Farm Motors. Weakness, impulsiveness and moustaches.

L. C. RODWELL: This rising Chemist is a Yorkshireman of the vintage of 1899. Landed in Alberta in 1907 his first year as an Aggie was spent at Vermilion, and Fate or Misfortune brought him to Olds for his final spurge. No doubt the Ranfurly district at large will benefit by his studious attention to Chemistry and kindred subjects when he returns to his native haunts. He has ever been ready to give and to take a good joke in the right way.

* * * *

Mr. Scott (in English Class): Mr. M. can you talk the deaf and dumb language?
Fag: Yes, sir.
Mr. Scott: Well, keep on talking.



Sophomore Class, 1920—Continued



WILLIAM H. WHITESIDE: Motto, "Blessed be Agriculture if there is not too much of it." Billy took his first year and a half in 1913-14, after which he joined the 12th C.M.R.s and went overseas. Returned to finish his course with the '20 class, in which he is a prime favorite. Elected President of the 1920 Athletic Committee. In size he is an excellent representative of our country's manhood. Favorite pastime, heading the class in stock judging and farm mechanics. Query: Where does Bill spend his week ends?

JAMES MALCOLM McARA: "Mac" one of our prominent students and a big farmer in the embryo. Malcolm is one of the modern up-to-date city boys who sees the possibilities of farming in Alberta in the future, and is succeeding very well along his chosen line. Characteristic, that smile so bashful. His ambition, to top the Chemistry Class. Never seen without his sidekick Donald McKinnon.

JESSIE McFARQUHAR: Hails from Oregon, came to Sunny Alberta with her parents in 1905, and settled with them on a farm near Edmonton. Her disposition may be judged from the fact that her favorite saying is "What's the use of worrying?" She is a member of our social committee and is very much in evidence at all our Social Evenings.

ALFRED PINCHBECK: Is another of our Britishers. Born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1899, he came to Canada with his parents in 1902 and settled near Vermilion, where he has since been engaged in farming. Alf. took his Freshman year at the V. S. A. in 1917. His great ambition is to top the Entomology Class; he also excels in blacksmithing and mechanics. Alf. has in him the making of a good sailor, being a great admirer of "Nelson".

BRUCE E. PEACOCK: A Canadian boy, originally from Ontario, but now farming near Youngstown. Bruce is one of our outstanding students, both in popularity and in height. He is always on hand for any excitement, and believes strongly in patronizing home industry, so is a great help at our College dances. His ambition, which is often realized, is, "to win a smile".

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Mr. Bodmen: Fleshman, can you give me an example of a chemical compound which produces heat without light?

Fleshman (thinking deeply): Yes, chow-chow mustard pickles.

Sophomore Class, 1920—Continued

C. LEONARD HUSKINS: Born near Birmingham, England, came to Canada in 1907, and practised agriculture west of Red Deer until he entered the O. S. A. in 1915. From May 1916 to May 1919 he was overseas, and returned as a Lieutenant in the Aerial Forces. The fall of 1919 found him again at the O. S. A. where his untiring energies as President of the Literary Committee made it a "howling success". Being an amiable sort of a cuss, his friends are many, yes, among both sexes.

HAROLD L. NIX: Originally from Oklahoma Harry came to Edmonton in 1909. He attended the Victoria High School in the Northern town, graduating in 1917. Took his first year at Vermilion. Although entering the O. S. A. rather late in the term his abilities were soon recognized. He is an active member of the Literary Committee and is School Reporter to the Olds Gazette.

MISS SHEILA MARYATT: The cleverest "boy" in the Second Year Class born in Limpsfield, Surrey. She came out to Alix, Alberta in 1905, where with her cousin she engaged in poultry raising. Miss Maryatt intends going on to the University from the O. S. A. to get a deeper insight into the Science of Agriculture. She is one of the most popular students in the class, having a bright smile for everyone. She took an active interest in the 1919 Literary Committee and is the capable secretary of the magazine staff.

NICHOLAS J. KINZER: Nick. came to us from Washington, where he was born 21 years ago, and has lived for several years at Killam. He is one of the wee but mighty ones, and a general favorite. Like many others this year he comes to us from Vermilion. He is a prominent member of our Social Committee. Favorite weakness, leaning over the gate at the Girls' Dormitory.

LYLE JONES: One of our original O. S. A. Sophs. Born in Wisconsin some years ago; unfortunately his memory does not extend back to his first birthday. His home at present is at Rosebud, Alta. Jones is here for business, and we expect great things from the Rosebud district on his return. On his behalf we wish to remind the ladies that it is still Leap Year.

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McAra: What position do you play on the hockey team, Don?

McKinnon: Oh, I play on defence.

Bayfield: Yes, he plays on de fence, with his feet hanging over on the outside.



Sophomore Class, 1920—Continued



HILDA LOHNER: A young lady who always “stands high” in her class. She was an active member of the 1918 athletic committee, and later of the social committee. Much studying has made her pale, lean and hungry-eyed. Hilda’s favorite pastime is teasing—no one in particular.

GLEN WEATHERLY: Our comedian and general good-fellow. An Oregonian by birth, a Charlie Chaplin by nature, he comes to us from Stettler. Glen is among those who took their kindergarten year at Vermilion. His axiom is “If studying interferes with pleasure, cut out the studying”.

J. S. CROSS: One of the things for which we are indebted to the V.S.A. is Jack’s smile. He is a living exponent of the proverb “Laugh and grow fat”. He has achieved great fame as a goal tender on our local Bolshevik aggregation. He is also an enthusiast in the manly art, having given and received many punches in the basement. We are not quite sure whether Jack is a lady’s man or not, but at times we have our suspicions. Here’s wishing him the best of luck.

PETER McDIARMID: Another of our men who hails from the “Land of the Heather.” Born 18 years ago in Killam, Perthshire, he came to Canada at an early age, and has lived since at Vegreville. Mac is a very shrewd, calm chap, and shows his cleverness by being able to escape all speeches and debates. His favorite pastime is holding forth on the good points of the Clyde horse. His most interesting study is the ladies—from afar.

IDA BAKKE: “Where there is a will there is a way.” She left the U.S.A. to come to Sunny Alberta in 1902, since when she has made her home near Ankerton. Ida is a very industrious student, and ranks well in her class. She is a reporter on our Magazine Staff for 1920. Her favorite pastime, experimenting in advanced chemistry.

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Jack (after entertaining a large audience to “Johnny’s in Town”): Say Martin, what do you think of my voice?

Bill: I think it might come in very handy in case of fire.

Sophomore Class, 1920—Continued

JOHN F. KNUDSON: Jack is another of our boys who began his career south of the Boundary line. Has been farming for several years near Dowling Lake. He is very quiet and studious, but is a good all-round sport, shining especially at hockey. Captain of the undefeated Bolsheviks. Jack may be found without fail in the Assembly Hall any Friday night.

HUGH G. BLAIK: A native of Quebec, where his father specialized in Ayrshires. He is one of our practical farmers. Took his freshman year at Macdonald College in 1913-1914, and came west shortly after, settling near Stettler. The class would not be complete without his confidential smile. Rumor has it that Hugh has chosen a partner to share his joys and sorrows. He has all our sympathy and wishes for good luck.

ALVIRA CLARK: The only one of our class who is really at home in Olds. Born in Napinka, Man., she came to Olds with her parents in 1906. Although the smallest in the class, she is capable of attracting our attention at times. She excels particularly in cooking. She is very happily in evidence at all our Social Evenings.

ANDREW CAIRNS: "Andy," Scotch topped, home at Islay, Alta. Took his junior year at Vermilion, but preferred to finish his course with men. An excellent debater and a good judge of girls and stock. His weakness, "Thoroughness"; his favorite song, "Beautiful Katy". His ambition, to be a chemist; can make anything in the Lab., even love. He is one of our ablest students and we predict for him a splendid future. His motto is, "Everything comes to those who work for it".

EDWARD G. BAYFIELD: "Ted" hails originally from Annapolis Royal, in the land of Evangeline, although he is now a confirmed Westerner, having homesteaded in the Peace River country. Ted is one of our brightest students, excelling especially in Chemistry, and we predict for him the splendid future which his ability will command. His favorite pastime when not poring over his books is skating or studying Physiognomy.

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Mr. Grisdale: Weatherly, please pay attention, you didn't come here for nothing, did you?

Glen: Yes, sir. The Government paid my fare from Vermilion.



Sophomore Class, 1920—Continued



LEONARD NORRIS: "Women and wisdom are seldom found in combination". That is probably why we never find Len among the girls. He was born in Oklahoma in 1898, has lived in Texas and Colorado, and since 1913 has resided at Lorraine. He is a bit of the "real stuff" which came to us from Vermilion. He always scintillates most brightly at Exam. time. The only question giving him any trouble is "Which girl will dance with me now?"

JEAN LAWSON: A true daughter of the soil; hails from Wimborne, Alta. she believes in making the most of an opportunity of a higher education, and consequently is completing her second term at the O. S. A. this year. The art of sewing has a special attraction for her.

J. WESLEY RICHARDSON: Coming from Montana in 1907, was settled with his father near Killam. Realizing the value of an education in agriculture, he took his Grade XI and spent the 1917 term at the V. S. A. where he made an enviable reputation as a student, which he has fully maintained here. As President of the Social Committee he has worked very effectively to make our social evenings a success.

SAMUEL PRICE: Generally known by the cognomen "Slim". comes to us for his final year from Veteran, Alta. His "wing" will never go down in baseball history, as it was through this medium that his "warps" failed to follow the necessary groove of demarcation across home plate in that now historical baseball game between the "Sophs" and "Freshies" last Fall.

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Psalm 23 (Revised Version)

Mr. Grisdale is my Principal: I shall not want another. He maketh me to learn Field Husbandry: he teacheth me Horticulture. His name is a terror; He keepeth us in the paths of righteousness for his name's sake.

Yea though I walk up the steps of the O. S. A. I will commit no evil, for his eye is ever upon me.

He—and the staff—prepared a luncheon for me one Friday night in the presence of my friends and enemies; my cup runneth over. Surely to goodness he will have mercy on me till March 27th and I will leave the shadow of his wings forever—or at least till next year.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES IN LIVE STOCK

As frequently asserted fashions change, but in the matter of good live stock fashions have changed only in respect to wanting larger numbers of better quality, and the demand in the past twelve months has been more active than ever before. The markets the world over for the commercial animal, have been good, and values realized have been greater than previously recorded. All the surplus stock from purebred herds and flocks has been quickly absorbed and new price records in many instances have been established. Not only has the demand been keen in the old established countries, but new territory has opened up with a strong demand at high prices. The market in Brazil this year has been developed as never before, and the outlook there for quite a number of years to come is good.

The transformation brought about by the use of good sires on the common stock of the country has been such an object lesson that the demand is likely to increase rapidly. Some authorities, such as Murdo McKenzie, claim that Brazil will develop into a better market for purebred bulls than Argentine has been, which is saying a good deal. Exportation of purebred stock have been made from the Western coast to the Hawaiian Islands for the first time, and this market too promises much in the way of future development.

A few instances might be quoted of the records which have been made with various classes of live stock during the year.

In Shorthorn cattle Duthie's October sale made a record with twenty-four bull calves which averaged \$7,000.00, and Durno's nine heifer calves in the same series of sales averaged over \$4,600.00.

On this continent some new records have been made. In December Frank Harding's Shorthorns averaged over \$2,600.00, while in February Dryden's sale at Toronto made an average of \$1,660.00. These prices are signs of the keen interest of these times in purebred Shorthorns, and are a recognition of the merit of this prominent breed of beef cattle.

Hereford history has also been made during the past year. Some notable prices have been realized both across the water and on this side, a bull called "Ringer" making \$47,250.00 and another one, "Resolute" selling for \$42,000.00, while 569 animals at English sales made an average of well over \$1,000.00 per head. Mousel Brothers of Cambridge, Nebraska, sold 73 head of Herefords at an average of \$4,018.00.

During the year a very large number of Aberdeen Angus cattle were sold in Britain. 1,746 head selling for over \$540,000.00, while at the Chicago Sale in December 40 head made an average of \$1,781.00.

The dairy breeds have made as pronounced advances during the year as have the beef breeds, as is shown by a few instances of production records and prices received. In Ayreshires the record price for the year as far as I have been able to learn was for "Lotus Jean Armour" the price paid being \$8,100.00, while the bull "Howie's Hot-stuff" sold for 1,700 guineas in Scotland. In production a record of 21,820 pounds of milk and 8,564 pounds of fat was made by "Bloomer's Queen", while a twenty-one year old Ayrshire cow owned in Maine made over 10,000 pounds of milk and 375 pounds of fat.

In Jerseys a new record of 1,031.6 pounds of fat was established, while a new world's record for an aged Jersey cow has been made, "Sophia's Agnes" producing 1,000.7 pounds of fat.

Holsteins have made rapid strides in recent months. Twenty-eight records of over 20,000 pounds of milk have been made, 14 over 25,000 pounds and 8 between 25,000 and 33,000 pounds of milk. The California cow "Tilley Alcartra" produced 33,625.3 pounds of milk, testing 3.17 per cent. while the Canadian cow "Zarilda Clothilde 3rd" owned by the Colony Farm, British Columbia, finished her test with a record of 33,153.6 pounds of milk and 1,194.17 pounds of butter. In prices the record of four years has not been surpassed in so far as I have been able to learn, the price of \$105.-

000.00 for a Holstein bull still standing as a record for the breed. In England the Holstein has established itself as a popular dairy breed, a bull recently selling there for \$17,500.00.

The interest of live stock men has not been confined to cattle only, for in spite of the much advertised development of the tractor, the draft horse still commands a strong position in all countries where hard work is required to be done under all manner of working conditions. In Percheron horses the first movement from Canada to Britain was begun this year, when some good prices were realized for Alberta Percherons on English soil. This is probably the most significant development of the year in so far as Canada is concerned. In both Percherons and Clydesdales there is a shortage of outstanding sires and efforts have been made to secure such sires of both breeds, but this has proven to be a most difficult task. Not only are the horses very scarce, but the prices named have been almost prohibitive. \$20,000.00 was paid in England for two Clydesdale mares "Craigie Sylvia" and "Rosalind" which were later imported to America.

With reference to Belgian horses Canada has attracted attention through the blood of "Farceur", whose son "Flashwood Paramount" is owned by George Rupp of Lampman, Saskatchewan. This son of the greatest Belgian sire in the United States is likely to make a prominent place for himself in Canadian Belgian history. No sales equal to the \$47,500.00 record of "Farceur" in 1917 have been made, but high prices for good stock have been realized. The value of this breed of horse for crossing purposes has become better recognized each year.

Sheep are gradually coming into their own, a stronger appreciation being apparent each year for the animal with the golden hoof. Auction sales of Shropshires have been unusually successful, rams selling for upward of \$800.00 each and ewes up to \$500.00 each. The increase in registration both in Canada and the United States has been unprecedented.

In the Western States Hampshires have been gaining in popularity, while for range purposes the Ramboulets show increase in strength. The importance of using purebred sires of a breed suitable for the purpose in view is being more widely recognized with a consequent increase in demand for good rams. The prices realized for Canadian wool during the past year have been very satisfactory, and the outlook for next season is good. The demand for breeding stock in Canada is keen at present.

In Western Canada the demand for hogs has not been particularly good during 1919, due to the uncertainty of the commercial hog market, but tremendous prices have been realized for purebred hogs in the United States, as high as \$35,000.00 having been paid for boars. So many men in Canada have discontinued the breeding of hogs altogether that it is probable that those who have stayed with this phase of animal husbandry will be rewarded for their efforts. It is certain that greater confidence in the market will have to be created before any general return to hog raising industry in Canada can be expected. It is however, well to point out that a few hogs should be kept on the average farm through which grain which is not suitable for the best commercial markets may be sold.

The signs of the times then point to an increasing interest each year in good stock, because of a keener realization of the value of good blood, improving the common stock of the country. The perception of our people in this respect grows more acute, and while there have been those who say that prices for the best stock have been too high, it may as well be stated that there never have been a sufficient number of top quality stock to meet the demand. It is such a difficult matter to produce the best of animals that to succeed in the production of one is an achievement worthy of the mettle of our best breeders, an achievement which cannot be accomplished with such frequency that there would be danger of flooding the market with top stock. It is certain that for generations to come there will be ample room for the intelligence, skill and energy of the best producers of live stock in all countries. It is part of the function of the Fairs of our country to encourage bringing into the district good live stock and more particularly to encourage the breeding and development of good stock in each district, along which line they are doing excellent work.

It is a sign of the times that we are pinning our faith more intelligently and with greater confidence to live stock as being the sheet anchor of successful agriculture in all countries and in all times.

G. H. HUTTON,
C.P.R. Natural Resources Dept.

THE SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS

The usual attempt of the Sophomores to demonstrate their undoubtedly superiority over the Freshies took form this year in what may be termed a baseball game, since it resembled that form of sport more than others indulged in by the College students.

A kindly chinook laid the campus bare towards the last of November and at once the baseball bluff of the second year boys was called by the raw farmers' sons of the Freshman class. The gameness with which the Freshies took the field against the overwhelming superiority—in reputation—was commendable. The redoubtable "Slim" Price, pilot of the Soph aggregation made the surprised remark that "these h'cks have the nerve to offer money on the result of the game."

The curtain raised with the Freshmen in the field and the fielders took their positions in readiness for the pursuit of long flies and scorching drives. The senior students hit Switzer fairly well, and it looked as if the game was to be even if not in favor of them. But looks are not everything as was soon proven past argument. Before the game had proceeded far, Knudson decided that the slab was not his proper position. Price, who relieved him, had nothing on the ball but the cover and it looked as if he would lose that by the cruel way in which the "green" Freshies hammered it. C. Murdoch wound up a batting rally by making the circuit of the bags at a walk after driving the sphere down an adjacent street. Price was relieved by Kinzer, who had better luck. He knocked one batter out and got along well till his wing gave out. Price made another hopeless attempt to check the slugging first year mob. Knudson took another spell, after which Kinzer wound up the game which by now was nothing short of slaughter. Meanwhile the score grew and prospered in the column labeled "Freshmen", surprisingly better than that of the "Men of wisdom and seniority". The latter showed their experience in the great American pastime in divers ways. Peacock gave a concrete demonstration in his eagerness to hit the pitched ball (by the way, one of the requirements of the game). He so far forgot himself as to mistake the head of Armstrong, an unoffending onlooker, for the elusive pill and threw the bat lustily, making successful connections with the aforementioned cranium. The victim is alive today, though Bruce says, "I don't see how I could have thrown the bat any harder".

Why go further into the disgusting details? After the score keeper had exhausted two sheets of foolscap, the game (for such it was called) drew to a close. It was found that the Sophomore score had mounted to the very substantial total of 16 runs. After some time all records were collected and they went to prove that the Freshmen score was roughly 41. Except for pauses to allow Huskins to keep up with the rubes tallies the contest was run off very smoothly. We only hope that the Freshmen of next year are equally superior to the Sophs of the school of 20-21. We'll say they will be some Freshie class. The teams lined up as follows:

R. Murdock, C.; C. Murdock, P.; Ray, 1B.; Switzer, P., 2B.; Davies, S.S.; McCannel, 3B.; Mossman, R.F.; Morris, C.F.; Garrison, L.F.; Graf, 2B.; H. Hyde, C. 1st innings.
Cross, C.; Knudson, P., L.F.; Cairns, 1B.; Jones, 2B.; McKinnon, S.S.; Kinzer, 3B., P.; Price, L.F., P.; Peacock, C.F.; Bellamy, R.F.

Mr. Bodman (in Chemistry Class): CH₃C double bonded OH₂ plus PC₁₅, CH₃C double bonded OC₁ plus HC₁ plus POC₁₃. The beauty of this line lies in its simplicity.

* * *

Miss C.—How is your pupil getting on at the Practice Dances?

Miss N.—Oh, he is making great strides.

* * *

Ted: Andy, why don't you come to school every day?

Andy: Oh. absence makes the heart grow fonder.

O. S. A. STUDENTS, 1919-20.

FIRST YEAR AGRICULTURE

Armstrong, James	Lacombe
Bills, Everet	Crossfield
Booth, Francis	Clive
Booth, Paul	Clive
Blenkhorn, S.	Wimborne
Bishop, Horace L.	Excel
Banks, Blight	Coronation
Bales, Charles	Carstairs
Bard, Harry	Edmonton
Black, James	Hope Valley
Bredo, Henry	Hilda
Clutton, Charles	Delburne
Campbell, Archie	Olds
Clarke, Alfred E.	Victoria, B.C.
Charlebois, Arthur	Carbon
Doak, J. K. R.	Gittern Lake
Douglas, James	Strathcona
Davies, Geo. Lewis	Strathcona
Deadrick, John	Olds
Dye, Lynn	Langdon
Edgar, James	Edmonton
Fleshman, Boyd	Benn
Featherstonhaugh, E. Fort	Saskatchewan
Foster, L. H. H.	Tomahawk
Garrett, Martin	Carbon
Graf, Geo.	Swalwell
Graf, Wm.	Swalwell
Garrison, Ivan	Westlock
Hyde, J. T.	Edmonton
Hyde, Hardy	Della
Howe, John	Edmonton
James, Reesor	Carstairs
Johnson, Victor	Sexsmith
Knepp, Howard	Victoria, B.C.
Kelly, Wm.	Bulwark
Lowe, Arthur	Amisk
Lutterman, Ira	Blttern Lake
Lund, Daniel	Dowling Lake
Moss, Albert	Olds
Metcalf, James	Lacombe
Murdoch, Royal	Morningside
Murdoch, Chas.	Morningside
McCalla, Fred	Bremner
Martin, W. M.	Edmonton
Malloch, J. G.	Stony Plain
Mann, Mark	Aliz
Mossman, C. C.	Hughenden
Mossman, F. I.	Hughenden

Milligan, James	Innisfail
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Müller, R. M.	Lacombe
Morris, Fraser	Lacombe
Murschel, G.	Hilda
McCannel, D. A.	Calgary
McIntyre, Earl	Donalda
McFarlane, John	Clive
McNicol, Frank	Crossfield
McGhee, James	Ghost Pine Lake
Nelson, F. Nels	Peace River
Olesen, Chris	Daysland
Oliver, E. A.	Brace
Poland, Harold	Della
Parker, Raymond	Brant
Poole, Hadley	Wimborne
Quartz, Percy	Penhold
Ranby, Gresson	Keoma
Richards, Evan	Red Deer
Ruark, Archie	Ensign
Ray, Ivan	Westcott
Richardson, B. W.	Coronation
Rozmahel, Frank	Viking
Stannard, Roy	Strathcona
Stouffer, Chayton	Kinsella
Switzer, R. P.	Lacombe
Steele, Lawrence	Ranfurly
Sheppard, Sydney	Strathcona
Skori, Thos.	Kinsella
Thibaut, Albert	Belgium
Tolman, Ralph	Rumsey
Tolman, John	Rumsey

Whitford, Leonard	Edmonton
Welch, Stewart	Spirit River
Ward, Harris	Stettler
Wilson, D. A.	Killam
Younge, O. R.	Wealthy

FIRST YEAR HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE

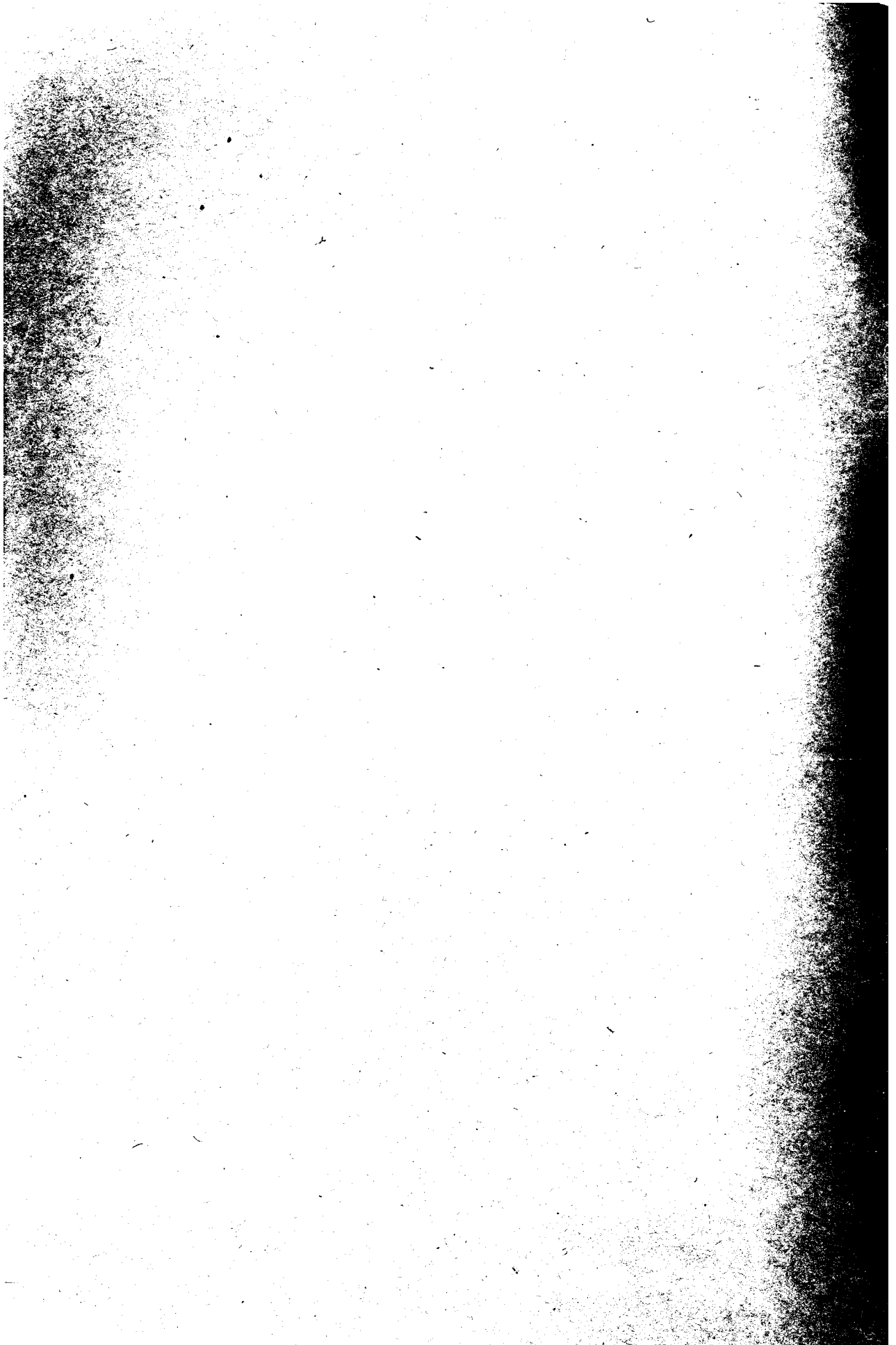
Coates, Lillian	Olds
Clutton, Rowena	Delburne
Coldwell, Annie	Vanderhoof, B.C.
Carlson, Nina	Gull Lake, Sask.
Cipperley, M.	Olds
Dafoe, Hattie	Coronation
Dokken, Sylvia	Olds
Fleshman, Pauline	Penn
Harding, Dorothy	Olds
Hagen, Johanna	Altario
Jones, Doris	Olds
Johnson, Sadie	Camrose
Kershaw, Maria	Didsbury
Laycock, Bertha	Ponoka
Laycock, Hazel	Ponoka
Lohner, Cella	Daysland
Moe, Elizabeth	Olds
Mundy, Geatrice	Lougheed
McKenzie, Annie	Hillsdown
Nelson, Ester	Markerville
Nyback, Maymie	Camrose
Phillips, Margaret, Mrs.	Olds
Pokotilo, Genevieve	Olds
Ray, Mollie	Westcott
Sidney, Isabelle	Lloyd's Hill
Sylvester, Ida	Verdant Valley
Sylvester, Mabel	Verdant Valley
Stephenson, Rosa	Markerville
Seyer, Gertrude	Botha
Stratton, Minnie	Donalda
Stevenette, Ada	Innisfail
Sarjeant, Florence	Bawlf
Tait, Isabel	Leo
Walkley, Edna	Olds
Wardstrom, Agnes	Daysland

SECOND YEAR AGRICULTURE

Blak, H. G.	Lacombe
Bayfield, E. G.	Hutton, B.C.
Brown, W. R.	Eastburg
Bellamy, H. C.	Keoma
Calrns, Andrew	Islay
Cross, A. S.	Edmonton
Huskins, C. L.	Calgary
Juel, Gergers	Denmark
Juel, Jens	Denmark
Jones, Lyle	Rosebud Creek
Kinzer, Nicholas	Killam
Knudson, John	Dowling Lake
Marryat, Sheila (Miss)	Aliz
McKinnon, Don	Dalemead
McAra, Malcolm	Calgary
McAllister, J. W.	Edmonton
McDiarmid, Peter	Vegreville
Norris, Leonard	Lorraine
Nlx, Harold	Edmonton
Price, Sam	Veteran
Peacock, Bruce	Scottfield
Pinchbeck, A. E.	Vermillion
Rodwell, Leonard	Ranfurly
Richardson, J. W.	Killam
Shopland, Herbert	Rochester
Ward, Alfred H.	Clairmont
Weatherly, Glen	Stettler
Whiteside, Wm.	Penhold

SECOND YEAR HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE

Bakke, Ida	Rosiland
Clark, Alvira	Olds
Hughes, Mary	Didsbury
Lohner, Hilda	Daysland
Lawson, Jean	Wimborne
McFarquhar, Jessie	Calmar
Shortt, Annie	Edmonton
Simpson, Margaret	Pine Lake



Oct 1

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